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ABSTRACT

This programmed workbook and test booklet is designed for use with the Unit I reader for the beginning audiolingual Latin course. The workbook allows the student to work without direct teacher aid, to work and review at his own speed, to correct answers immediately, and to pursue good independent study habits. Like the reader, the workbook is structured by "frames," each frame being a separate step in the learning process, and each requiring a written response. Each lesson in the workbook corresponds to one in the reader. A series of reinforcement tests follows the workbook lessons. For related material, see FL 004 156-9 and FL 004 163. (DD)

ED 082560

ADVENTURE IN LANGUAGE

through

LATIN

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WORKBOOK

AND

TESTS

for

UNIT I

RADIO-TV EDITION

By Henry A. Gardocki, S. J.

FL004 160

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NAME OF STUDENT _____

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ARTWORK

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H. Gardocki, S. J. Cleveland, Chio

LESSON

ONE

TO THE STUDENT

PURPOSE To be introduced to this PROGRAMED WORKBOOK.

DIRECTIONS Read the following.

I. This is a WORKBOOK which is designed to HELP YOU LEARN MORE ABOUT the LATIN YOU HAVE TAKEN in CLASS.

This WORKBOOK is designed for use with the "ADVENTURE IN LANGUAGE THROUGH LATIN" readers.

EACH UNIT of ADVENTURE IN LANGUAGE THROUGH LATIN has a WORKBOOK UNIT.

II. THIS is a PROGRAMED workbook.

WHAT is a programed workbook?

A workbook that is PROGRAMED is a workbook that is designed in such a way that the student can do the workbook WITHOUT the DIRECT AID of the teacher.

This means that the STUDENT CAN do the following-

1. WORK at his or her OWN SPEED-
2. REVIEW at his or her LEISURE-
3. CORRECT his or her ANSWERS IMMEDIATELY-
4. DO the work AT HOME.
5. LEARN HOW TO STUDY ON-YOUR-OWN.

III. HOW TO DO THE WORKBOOK-

1. ALWAYS READ any DIRECTIONS that are given.
2. If a PURPOSE or EXPLANATION is given, read these.
3. WATCH for the title: FRAME. Each FRAME is a separate STEP in learning. Take ONE FRAME at a time.
4. The LEARNING in each frame will require a WRITTEN RESPONSE from you.
5. AFTER you have written your response, check your answer with the one provided.

6. IF your response does NOT AGREE with the one provided, STOP for a moment to THINK HOW or WHY they differ.

7. OTHERWISE, if each response you make is correct, go to the next frame.

IV. DO EACH LESSON of the WORKBOOK AFTER the corresponding numbered lesson has been taken in class in the READER.

FINALLY, it is EASY to 'CHEAT' in this learning adventure you are pursuing.
BUT---you will find that 'cheating' is really NO ADVENTURE and NO FUN.

V. WHERE do you write your responses?

WHEREVER there is a solid line _____

or, a broken line - - - - -

WHERE will you find the EXPECTED RESPONSE against which you are to CHECK your own response?

TO THE LEFT of each page there will be an EXPECTED ANSWER against which you can check your own answer.

VI. FINALLY, you should have a card or piece of paper which you will slide down the sheets of the workbook so that the responses of each frame are COVERED until AFTER your own response for the frame is written.

NOW, GO to page 3.

PURPOSE To begin learning how a Latin sentence is formed.

DIRECTIONS Study the pictures over numbers I, II, and III. Then go to the FRAMES.

PICTURA

I

PUELLA

II

III

FRAME A What is the thing over number I called in Latin?

It is called _____.

pictura

FRAME B What is the person over number II called in Latin?

She is called _____.

puella

FRAME C If you were to describe what is above number III you could use a phrase or a full sentence to describe it.

DESCRIPTION of number III put into a Latin phrase.

pu _ _ _ _ in pic _ _ _ ā

puella in pictūrā

DESCRIPTION of number III put into a full Latin sentence.

P _ _ _ _ _ in p _ _ _ _ _ _ est.

Puella in pictura est.

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE-

PURPOSE To begin learning how a Latin sentence is formed.

FRAME D Let's take a look at these two Latin utterances:

1. puella in picturā

2. Puella in pictura est.

Number 1 is a phrase and number 2 is a full sentence.

Notice that number 2 has only one element more than number 1.

This element is the Latin word _____.

est

FRAME E What element is the Latin word est? Est is a VERB.

A VERB is that element in a sentence which denotes ACTION or STATE OF BEING.

The Latin verb form EST denotes a state of being. EST means (something or someone) is, or exists.

Thus, the English counterpart for the sentence:

PUELLA IN PICTURĀ EST.

would be- A girl is in the picture.

FRAME F How would Latin negatize the sentence in FRAME E?

The general negator in Latin is the word NON.

Using the Latin negator how would you describe the picture over number IV?

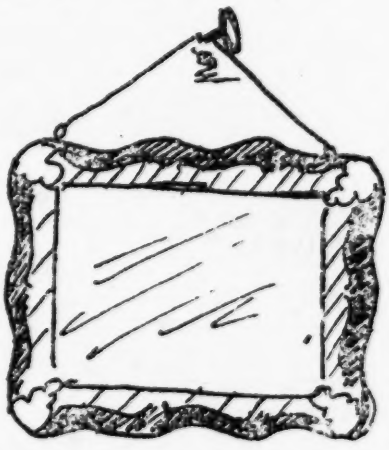
Puella in picturā _ _ _ est.

non

FRAME G The English counterpart for the Latin sentence of FRAME F would be:

A girl is _ _ _ in the picture.

not



IV

PURPOSE: To practice PRONUNCIATION of Latin words.

DIRECTIONS: 1. Your teacher will pronounce each word two or three times.
2. Then, you are to imitate the teacher's pronunciation.
3. In the right hand column copy the words and pronounce to yourself.

1. pictura	1. _____
2. in picturā	2. _____
3. puella	3. _____
4. est	4. _____
5. est puella	5. _____
6. Est puella in picturā.	6. _____
7. vidētur	7. _____
8. puella vidētur	8. _____
9. Puella vidētur in picturā.	9. _____
10. in primā picturā	10. _____
11. Puella in primā picturā vidētur.	11. _____
12. haec	12. _____
13. Haec est puella.	13. _____
14. Puella est Maria.	14. _____
15. nominatur	15. _____
16. Puella nominatur Maria.	16. _____
17. Puella in primā picturā Maria nominatur.	17. _____
18. parva puella	18. _____
19. Maria est parva puella.	19. _____
20. puella pulchra	20. _____
21. Maria est puella pulchra.	21. _____
22. Parva puella nominatur Maria.	22. _____
23. Parva puella est pulchra.	23. _____

NAME _____

PURPOSE: To practice dividing Latin words into syllables.

Each syllable in a Latin word has one and only one vowel sound.

What do you do with the consonants? You do the following:

1. When the consonants are single the consonant goes with the following vowel.

   Examples: Ma-ri-a o-rat ma-ter vi-det no-men a-mat

2. When the consonants are double or more you divide after the first consonant.

   Examples: pul-chra par-va sil-va por-ta se-cun-da

   There is an exception to rule 2. When the double or more consonants are made up of p,t,c, b,d,g, or f followed by an r or l then these combinations are not divided and go with the following vowel.

   Examples: la-cri-ma pul-chra ma-trem sim-plex

FRAME 1 Divide the following words into syllables.

1. vi-de-tur
2. mag-na
3. no-mi-na-tur
4. i-ta
5. pri-ma
6. Bar-ba-ra
7. de
8. hac
9. ter-ra
10. vi-det
11. glo-ri-am
12. no-mi-nat
13. est
14. pa-trem
15. e-quus

1. videtur _____
2. magna _____
3. nominatur _____
4. ita _____
5. prima _____
6. Barbara _____
7. de _____
8. hac _____
9. terra _____
10. videt _____
11. gloriam _____
12. nominat _____
13. est _____
14. patrem _____
15. equus _____

Score: ____ out of 15

NAME _____

PURPOSE: To learn to ask and answer questions in Latin.

In your Textbook on the odd numbered pages there are two columns of Latin. On the left, under the heading QUAESITA, are a number of questions. On the right, under the heading RESPONSA, are the answers to the questions.

FRAME 2 What do you think the Latin word QUAESITA means in English?

1._____

1. questions

What do you think the Latin word RESPONSA means in English?

2._____

2. answers (or) responses

QUAESITA in Latin can be structured in several ways. Here is one way: add -ne to an important word.

FRAME 3 Estne ... is an example of the beginning of a Latin _____.

question

FRAME 4 Estne Maria puella? In English this would mean: "Is Mary a girl?

Put this into Latin: Is the girl beautiful?

_____puella pulchra?

Estne

FRAME 5 RESPONSA in Latin can be structured in several ways. Here is one way: if the answer is yes, say ita; if the answer is no, say non.

If I want to answer yes in Latin I say _____.

1. ita

If I want to answer no in Latin I say _____.

2. non

FRAME 6 Here is a Latin sentence: MARIA EST PARVA PUELLA.
Answer these questions about the sentence. Answer in Latin.

Q. 1. Estne Maria parva? _____

1. ita

Q. 2. Estne parva puella Maria? _____

2. ita

Q. 3. Estne puella parva? _____

3. ita

Q. 4. Estne Maria magna? _____

4. non

Q. 5. Estne parva puella Diana? _____

5. non

Score:_____out of 11

NAME_____

PURPOSE: To learn to ask and answer questions in Latin.

FRAME 7 QUAESITA in Latin can be structured in several ways. Here is another way: use quis. Quis is a Latin question word used when the answer expected is 1. subject of the verb, 2. in reference to a living thing that is a person or an animal.

Using quis is _____ way to ask a question in Latin.

another

FRAME 8 RESPONSA in Latin can be structured in several ways. Here is the way to answer a question introduced by quis: give the subject of the verb.

When a Latin question is introduced by quis I answer by giving the subject of the _____.

verb

FRAME 9 Here is a Latin sentence: Diana est parva puella.
Answer these questions about the sentence. Answer in Latin.

Q. 1. Quis est puella? 1. _____

1.
Diana

Q. 2. Quis est parva? 2. _____

2.
Diana

Q. 3. Estne Diana parva puella? 3. _____

3.
ita

Q. 4. Nominaturne puella in prima pictura Diana? 4. _____

4.
non

Q. 5. Quis est in prima pictura? 5. _____

5.
Maria

Q. 6. Estne Diana magna puella? 6. _____

6.
Non

FRAME 10 Many English words are derived from Latin words.
From what Latin words that you already know are the following English words derived?

1. picture 1. _____

1.
pictura

2. Mary 2. _____

2.
Maria

3. pulchritude 3. _____

3.
pulchra

4. in 4. _____

4.
in

Score:_____out of 12

NAME _____

FRAME 11 COPY FRAME Copy the following Latin.

1. magna puella _____
2. bona puella _____
3. puella pulchra _____
4. magna silva _____
5. lucerna bona _____
6. porta pulchra _____
7. pictura pulchra _____
8. ancora bona _____
9. parva insula _____
10. alta janua _____
11. magna ampulla _____
12. vacca pulchra _____
13. longa via _____
14. lata via _____
15. alta luna _____
16. Vacca pulchra est in insulā. _____
17. Parva insula in aquā est. _____
18. Aqua est in magnā ampullā. _____
19. Magna ampulla est in mensā. _____
20. Magna silva est in terrā. _____
21. Longa et lata via in terrā est. _____
22. Alta luna videtur in caelō. _____
23. Parva janua videtur in casā. _____
24. Fenestra bona etiam in casā est. _____
25. Pictura pulchra in parvā casā videtur. _____

NAME_____

FRAME 12
PURPOSE: To increase your power to recall the Latin you have learned.

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blank spaces provided with the Latin word you think best fits into the blank so that the result will be as exact as the sentence you have seen and is being quoted.

1. Maria est pucl_____.

puella

2. In primā picturā est parva p_____.

puella

3. Maria est puella pulc_____.

pulchra

4. In primā picturā puella vi_____.

videtur

5. Estne Diana parva pu_____?

puella

6. Maria e____ parva puella.

est

7. Est puella in pic_____.

pictura

8. Vacca pulchra est in insu_____.

insula

9. Parva insula in aq_____est.

aquā

10. Aqua est in magnā ampul_____.

ampullā

11. Longa et la_____via in terrā est.

lata

12. Alta luna videtur in cae_____.

caelō

Score_____out of 12

PURPOSE To learn Latin words through PATTERN PRACTICE.

DIRECTIONS Your teacher will pronounce each UTTERANCE, then you are to imitate him as he directs.

MODEL UTTERANCE I Estne puella in pictura? Is there a girl in the picture?

1. Estne magna puella in pictura? Is there a big girl in the picture?
2. Estne parva puella in pictura? Is there a small girl in the picture?
3. Estne puella pulchra in pictura? Is there a pretty girl in the picture?
4. Estne puella bona in pictura? Is there a good girl in the picture?
5. Estne puella mala in pictura? Is there a bad girl in the picture?

MODEL UTTERANCE II Quis videtur in pictura? Who is seen in the picture?

1. Quis in pictura videtur? Who is seen in the picture?
2. Quis est in pictura? Who is in the picture?
3. Quis in pictura est? Who is in the picture?
4. Quis in prima pictura est? Who is in the first picture?
5. Quis in prima pictura videtur? Who is seen in the first picture?

MODEL UTTERANCE III Quis est vir? Who is the man?

6. Quis est puella? Who is the girl?
7. Quis est puer? Who is the boy?
8. Quis est pulchra? Who is pretty? (refers to girl)
9. Quis est pulcher? Who is handsome? (refers to boy)
10. Quis est magnus? Who is outstanding? (refers to boy)

11. Quis est magna? Who is outstanding? (refers to girl)
12. Quis est parvus? Who is small? (refers to boy)
13. Quis est parva? Who is small? (refers to girl)
14. Quis pinguis est? Who is fat? (refers to boy or girl)
15. Quis nobilis est? Who is noble?(refers to boy or girl)

MODEL UTTERANCE IV Quis est magnus puer? Who is the big boy?

1. Quis est parva puella? Who is the little girl?
2. Quis magna puella est? Who is the large girl?
3. Quis magna puella est? Who is the outstanding girl?
4. Quis est puer pulcher? Who is the handsome boy?
5. Quis est puella pulchra? Who is the pretty girl?

6. Quis est pinguis puer? Who is the chubby boy?
7. Quis pinguis puella est? Who is the chubby girl?
8. Quis est puer nobilis? Who is the celebrated boy?
9. Quis est puella nobilis? Who is the well-known girl?
10. Quis vir nobilis est? Who is the celebrated man?

---

1. Videturne puella in pictura? Is a girl seen in the picture?
2. Videturne puer in pictura? Is a boy seen in the picture?
3. Videturne parvus puer? Is the small boy seen?
4. Videturne parva puella? Is the small girl seen?
5. Videturne pictura? Is the picture seen?

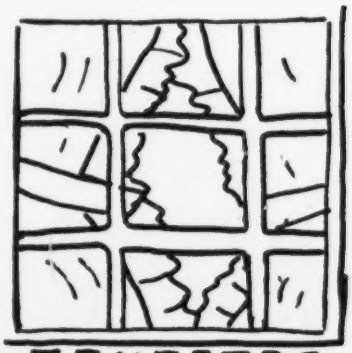
STOP! GO TO THE READER.

LESSON TWO

Purpose to learn new Latin words through pictures

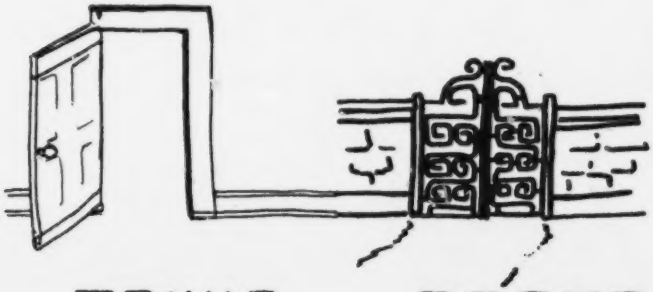
CAMPANULA

AMPULLA



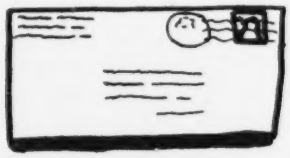
FENESTRA

VACCA



JANUA PORTA

VIA

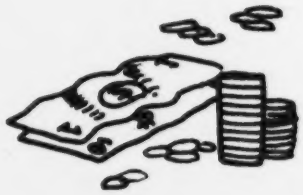


EPISTULA

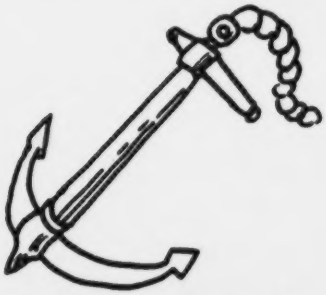
INSULA

SAGITTA

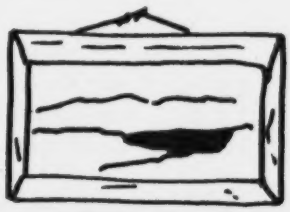
CASA



PECUNIA



ANCORA



PICTURA

CANDELA

LUNA

Name _____

FRAME 13 COPY FRAME Copy the following Latin. Pronounce to yourself.

1. janua et porta _____
2. casa et candela _____
3. luna et pecunia _____
4. ampulla et campanula _____
5. via et vacca _____
6. insula et sagitta _____
7. fenestra et pictura _____
8. epistula et insula _____
9. casa et vacca _____
10. ancora et aqua _____
11. vacca in viā _____
12. candela in casā _____
13. insula in aquā _____
14. luna in picturā _____
15. puella in insulā _____
16. sagitta in januā _____
17. casa in insulā _____
18. ampulla in casā _____
19. in longā viā _____
20. in parvā fenestrā _____
21. in vaccā pulchrā _____
22. in parvā epistulā _____
23. in longā insulā _____
24. in magnā ancorā _____
25. in portā pulchrā _____

NAME _____

PURPOSE: To learn to change Latin into English.

FRAME 14 Latin does not have a word like the article a or the of English.

When you give the English counterpart for a Latin sentence you will have to remember to supply the English _____ as they are needed to make good English.

articles

FRAME 15 Here is an example of a Latin sentence and an English counterpart:

Maria est in casā. Mary is in the hut.

GIVE THE ENGLISH COUNTERPART FOR THE FOLLOWING LATIN SENTENCES.

1. Maria est in aquā. M is in the w

Mary is in the water.

2. Vacca est in aquā. The c

A/The cow is in the water.

3. Aqua in ampullā est. T w is in the j

The water is in the jug.
Water is in the jug.

4. Fenestra est in casā. T wind

A/The window is in the hut.

5. Janua in casa est. door

A door is in the hut.

6. Insula in aquā videtur. T isl is seen

An/The island is seen in the water.

7. Puella est parva. _____

The girl is small/little.

8. Maria pulchra est. _____

Mary is beautiful.

9. Maria puella pulchra est. M is a b G

Mary is a beautiful girl.

10. Haec puella est Maria. This g is M

This girl is Mary.

Score _____ out of 11

NAME _____

PURPOSE: To learn to change English into Latin.

FRAME 16 Here is an example of an English sentence and the Latin counterpart.

1a. The girl is in the first picture.
1b. A girl is in the first picture.

Puella est in primā picturā.

Q. Would the one Latin sentence be a true counterpart for either of the two English sentences? YES ___ NO___

yes

FRAME 17 Change the following English sentences into a true Latin counterpart.

1. A girl is in the water.

Puel e in aq

Puella est in aquā.

2. The girl is in the hut.

P in cas est.

Puella in casā est.

3. The hut is not in the water.

C in aq non

Casa in aquā non est.

4. A door is on the hut.

Jan e in c

Janua est in casā.

5. A window is in the hut.

Fen i c

Fenestra in casā est.

6. A big cow is on the island.

Mag vac e i ins

Magna vacca est in insulā.

7. The fat cow is not on the road.

V pinguis in viā

Vacca pinguis in viā non est.

8. A fat girl is in the hut.

P pin

Puella pinguis in casā est.

Score____out of 9

NAME_____

PURPOSE: To get a start at composing Latin sentences from new words.

DIRECTIONS: Look at the new words. Read them over at least twice. Then fill in the blanks with the proper word so that the resulting Latin sentence will be a true counterpart of the English.

FRAME 18

New words: Latin word	English meaning
1. longa	1. long
2. lata	2. wide
3. bona	3. good
4. mala	4. bad
5. omnis	5. all, every
6. facilis	6. easy

	1. Mary is a good girl.	1. Maria puella _____est.
bona	2. This is a good jug.	2. Haec est ampulla _____.
bona	3. Every girl is not small.	3. Omnis puella non est _____.
parva	4. Every island is not big.	4. _____insula magna non est.
Omnis	5. This is a long road.	5. Haec est longa _____.
via	6. This is an easy way.	6. Haec est via _____.
facilis	7. This is not a wide road.	7. Haec non est _____via.
lata	8. The island is long.	8. _____est longa.
Insula	9. The bad cow is in the hut.	9. Vacca _____in casā est.
mala	10. A wide window is in the hut.	10. Lata _____in casā est.
fenestra	11. A long letter is on the way.	11. _____epistula in viā est.
Longa	12. Every candle is not long.	12. Omnis _____longa non est.
candela	13. A wide cow is on the road.	13. Lata _____est in viā.
vacca	14. A good bell is in the picture.	14. Campanula _____in picturā est.
bona	15. A gate is seen in the picture.	15. Porta in picturā _____.
videtur	16. The girl in the first picture is called Mary.	16. Puella in primā picturā Maria _____.
nominatur	17. This girl is named Diana.	17. Haec puella _____ Diana.
nominatur		

Score_____out of 17

NAME_____

PURPOSE: To continue composing Latin sentences from new words.

DIRECTIONS: Look at the new words. Read them over at least twice. Then fill in the blanks with the proper word so that the resulting Latin sentence will be a true counterpart of the English.

FRAME 19

New words:

Latin word	English meaning
1. nunc	1. now
2. sed	2. but
3. primā luce	3. at dawn
4. quod	4. because
5. cum	5. with

	1. The cow is with Mary.	1. _____est cum Mariā.
Vacca		
	2. The anchor is now in the water.	2. Ancora _____est in aquā.
nunc		
	3. A cow is on the road, but Mary is not.	3. Vacca est in viā, _____Maria non est in viā.
sed		
	4. The anchor is not now in the water.	4. Ancora in aquā nunc _____est.
non		
	5. A letter is now on the way.	5. Epistola in viā _____est.
nunc,		
	6. Because the cow is in the hut, Mary is not.	6. Quod vacca in _____est, Maria non est.
casā		
	7. At dawn a candle is in the cottage.	7. Primā luce _____in casā est.
candela		
	8. The money is not in the jug.	8. Pecunia in _____non est.
ampullā		
	9. The jug is now in the cottage.	9. _____in casā nunc est.
Ampulla		
	10. A door is on the hut, but a gate is not.	10. Janua in casā est, sed _____ non est.
porta		
	11. The moon is not in the sky at dawn.	11. Luna in caelō _____ non est.
primā luce		
	12. The bell is on the cow now.	12. Campanula in _____nunc est.
vaccā		
	13. Diana is now with the cow.	13. Diana cum vacca _____est.
nunc		

Score_____out of 13

PURPOSE To learn Latin words through PATTERN PRACTICE.

DIRECTIONS Your teacher will pronounce each UTTERANCE, then you are to imitate him as he directs.

MODEL UTTERANCE I	Haec est ampulla.	This is a jug.
	1. Haec est ancora.	This is an...
	2. Haec est campanula.	This is a ...
	3. Haec est candela.	This is a ...
	4. Haec est epistula.	This is a ...
	5. Haec est fenestra.	This is a ...
	6. Haec insula est.	This is an ..
	7. Haec janua est.	This is a ...
	8. Haec luna est.	This is the .
	9. Haec pecunia est.	This is ...
	10. Haec pictura est.	This is a ...
	11. Haec est porta.	This is a ...
	12. Haec sagitta est.	This is an ..
	13. Haec est vacca.	This is the .
	14. Haec via est.	This is the .
	15. Casa haec est.	This is a ...

MODEL UTTERANCE II		
a candle	1. ...	videtur in pictura.
a cow	2. ...	in pictura videtur.
a road	3. ...	videtur in pictura.
an island	4. ...	in pictura videtur.
a door	5. ...	in pictura est.
the gate	6. ...	est in pictura.
the letter	7. ...	videtur in pictura.
the window	8. ...	in pictura est.
the moon	9. ...	in pictura videtur.
the cottage	10. ...	videtur in pictura.
a jug	11. ...	est in pictura.
an anchor	12. ...	videtur in pictura.
the arrow	13. ...	in pictura est.
some money	14. ...	videtur in pictura.
a bell	15. ...	est in pictura.

MODEL UTTERANCE III Campanula et ampulla sunt in pictura.
A bell and a jug are in the picture.

1. Janua et porta sunt in pictura. A...and a...are in the picture.
2. Insula et ancora in pictura sunt. An...and an...are in the picture.
3. Candela et luna in pictura sunt. A...and the...are in the picture.
4. Fenestra et via sunt in pictura. The...and a...are in the picture.

5. Vacca et casa videntur in pictura. A...and a...are seen in a picture.
6. Epistula et pecunia in pictura videntur. A...and some...are seen in a picture.
7. Sagitta et ancora videntur in pictura. The...and...are seen in a picture.

STOP! GO TO THE READER.

LESSON THREE

Purpose: To learn new Latin words through pictures

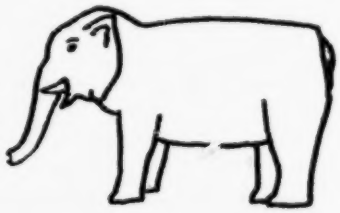
CUNICULUS

AVIS

MUNDUS

REX

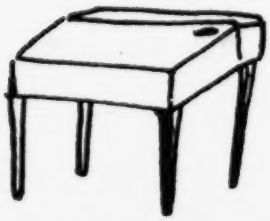
PORCUS



ELEPHANTUS

PRINCEPS

MILES



MENSA

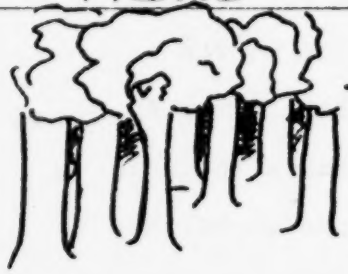
LIBER

MONS

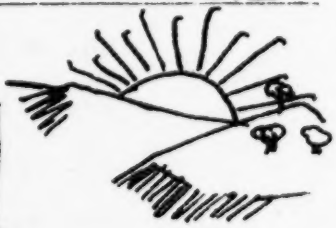
COLLIS

GLADIUS

CLAVIS



SILVA



SOL

Name_____

FRAME 20 COPY FRAME Copy the following Latin. Pronounce to yourself.

1. porta et porcus _____
2. ampulla et silva _____
3. epistula et liber _____
4. mons et collis _____
5. casa et mensa _____
6. avis et clavis _____
7. sol et luna _____
8. porcus et avis _____
9. vacca et elephantus _____
10. rex et princeps _____
11. cuniculus in silvā _____
12. miles in insulā _____
13. gladius et clavis _____
14. puella in colle _____
15. silva in monte _____
16. porcus in casā _____
17. elephantus in casā _____
18. clavis in januā _____
19. ampulla in mensā _____
20. miles in viā _____
21. liber in mensā _____
22. pecunia in mundō _____
23. vacca in colle _____
24. gladius et sagitta _____
25. candela in mensā _____

Name_____

PURPOSE: To change Latin into English.

FRAME 21 Here is an example of a Latin sentence and an English counterpart:

The sun is in the sky. Sol in caelō est.

GIVE THE ENGLISH COUNTERPART FOR THE FOLLOWING LATIN SENTENCES.

1. Elephantus in ampullā non est. The El_____

The elephant is not in the jug.

2. Cuniculus videtur in silvā. T rab_____

A rabbit is seen on the hill.

3. Princeps in casā est. chief_____

The chief is in the hut.

4. Omnis porcus non est in insulā. Every p_____

Every pig is not on the island.

5. Via est in monte. A ro is on t noun_____

A road is on the mountain.

6. Avis in fenestrā videtur. _____

A bird is seen in/on the window.

7. In mensā est clavis. On t tab_____

On the table is the/a key.

8. Mundus videtur in picturā. T wor_____

The world is seen in a picture.

9. Rex in silvā non videtur. A king_____

The king is not seen in the forest.

10. Avis non est porcus. _____

A bird is not a pig.

11. Rex non est puella. _____

The king is not a girl.

12. Sol non est luna. _____

The sun is not the moon.

13. Mons non est collis. _____

A mountain is not a hill.

Score_____out of 13

Name_____

PURPOSE: To compose Latin sentences by including new words.

DIRECTIONS: Look at the new words. Read them over at least twice. Then fill in the blanks with the proper word so that the resulting Latin sentence will be a true counterpart for the English.

FRAME 22

New words:

	Latin word	English meaning	
1.	hāc	this	a pronoun
2.	etiam	also	an adverb
3.	magna,magnus	big	an adjective
4.	illa,ille	that	a demonstrative adjective or pronoun
5.	autem	however	a conjunction (usually comes in second position)

	1. The rabbit is now in this forest.	1. Cuniculus in _____silvā nunc est.
hāc	2. The elephant is big, the cow is also large.	2. Elephantus est magnus, vacca _____magna est.
etiam		
	3. That jug is on the table, this jug,however, is in the water.	3. _____ampulla est in mensā, haec ampulla, autem, in aquā est.
Illa	4. A sword is on the table, a book is also on the table.	4. Gladius in mensā est, _____ etiam in mensā est.
liber		
	5. An elephant is not seen in the moon.	5. Elephantus in _____non videtur.
lunā	6. At dawn, the pig is seen on the hill.	6. Prima luce, _____in colle videtur.
porcus		
	7. A soldier is not a chief.	7. Miles non _____princeps.
est	8. The sun is now on the mountain.	8. _____in monte nunc est.
Sol		
	9. The pig is in the hut, but the elephant is in the forest.	9. Porcus in casā est, sed_____ in silvā est.
elephantus		
	10. A letter is now on the table.	10._____nunc est in mensā.
Epistula		
	11. This is not an easy way.	11. Haec non est _____facilis.
via		

Score____out of 11

Name_____

PURPOSE: To learn about the GENDER of Latin words.

EXPLANATION: You are perhaps familiar with the fact that words in English have GENDER. In general, an English word that refers to a thing is NEUTER gender. A word that refers to male person is MASCULINE. A word that refers to a female person is FEMININE GENDER.
In Latin, however, things are DIFFERENT. The GENDER of a word is determined in a different way from English. In Latin, the GENDER of a word generally is connected with the DECLENSION to which the word belongs.
What is a DECLENSION? A DECLENSION in Latin is a CLASS or GROUP to which words belong. There are FIVE such groups in Latin.

FRAME 23 English words have gender. Latin words also have _____.

gender

However, gender in Latin is determined generally by the

_____to which the word belongs.

class/
group/
declension

There are _____declensions in Latin.

five

FRAME 24 A good way to become familiar with the GENDER of Latin words is to notice the gender of the adjective which patterns with the given noun.

A Latin adjective will help me to find the _____of a noun.

gender

A noun is FEMININE in Latin if it patterns with an adjective that ends in -a.

Put the proper ending on this adjective STEM so that it is FEMININE GENDER

magn____

-a

Tell the GENDER of the following nouns:

1. magna ampulla 2. parva fenestra 3. prima candela

ans._____

feminine

What GENDER are these nouns?

1. avis pulchra 2. magna silva 3. parva insula

ans._____

feminine

Score____out of 7

Name_____

PURPOSE: To continue to learn about the GENDER of Latin words.

FRAME 25 A noun is MASCULINE in Latin if it patterns with an adjective that ends in -us.

Put the proper ending on this adjective STEM so that it is MASCULINE GENDER.

magn____

-us

Tell the GENDER of the following nouns:

1. magnus mundus 2. magnus mons 3. liber bonus

ans._____

masculine

What GENDER are these nouns?

1. rex bonus 2. parvus cuniculus 3. miles bonus

ans._____

masculine

FRAME 26 Tell what GENDER the following nouns are:

1. mons bonus _____

masculine

2. aqua bona _____

feminine

3. magnus elephantus _____

masculine

4. magna elephanta _____

feminine

5. cuniculus bonus _____

masculine

6. cunicula bona _____

feminine

7. sol bonus _____

masculine

8. parva clavis _____

feminine

9. avis bonus _____

masculine

10. avis bona _____

feminine

11. magnus mundus _____

masculine

12. rex bonus _____

masculine

13. princeps bonus _____

masculine

14. lata ancora _____

feminine

15. longa sagitta _____

feminine

Score____out of 18

PURPOSE To learn Latin words through PATTERN PRACTICE.

DIRECTIONS Your teacher will pronounce each UTTERANCE, then you are to imitate him as he directs.

MODEL UTTERANCE I	Hic est cuniculus.	This is a rabbit.
	1. Hic est elephantus.	This is an ...
	2. Hic gladius est.	This is a ...
	3. Hic est liber.	This is a ...
	4. Hic est mundus.	This is the ..
	5. Hic porcus est.	This is a ....
	6. Hic est collis.	This is a ...
	7. Hic est miles.	This is a ...
	8. Hic mons est.	This is the ..
	9. Hic princeps est.	This is the ..
	10. Hic est rex.	This is the ..
	11. Hic est sol.	This is the ...
	12. Haec est avis.	This is a ...
	13. Haec est clavis.	This is a ...
	14. Haec mensa est.	This is a ...
	15. Haec silva est.	This is the ...

Model Utterance II	an elephant	1. ...in pictura videtur.
	a pig	2. ... videtur in pictura.
	the sun	3. ... videtur in pictura.
	a bird	4. ... in pictura videtur.
	a soldier	5. ... videtur in pictura.

MODEL UTTERANCE III	Porcus bonus est.	The pig is good.
	1. Elephantus magnus est.	The elephant is ...
	2. Cuniculus est latus.	The rabbit is ...
	3. Liber est bonus.	The book is ...
	4. Gladius longus est.	The sword is ...
	5. Mundus est magnus.	The world is ...
	6. Mensa parva est.	The desk is ...
	7. Silva est lata.	The forest is ...
	8. Clavis mala non est.	The key is not ...
	9. Avis pulchra est.	The bird is ...
	10. Insula lata non est.	The island is not .

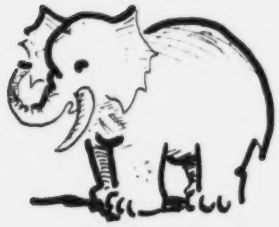
MODEL UTTERANCE IV Longa via videtur in pictura. A long...is seen in the picture.

1. Magnus elephantus in pictura videtur. A huge...is seen in the picture.
2. Magnus princeps in pictura videtur. An important...is seen in the picture.
3. Magnus rex videtur in pictura. A great...is seen in the picture.
4. Magnus liber in pictura videtur. An important...is seen in the picture.
5. Magna porta videtur in pictura. A big gate is seen in the picture.
6. Magna avis videtur in pictura. A large...is seen in the picture.

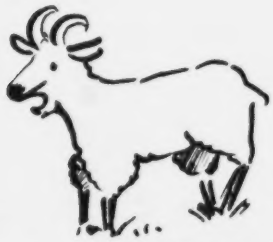
STOP! GO TO THE READER

LESSON FOUR

Purpose: To learn new Latin words through pictures



ELEPHANTUS

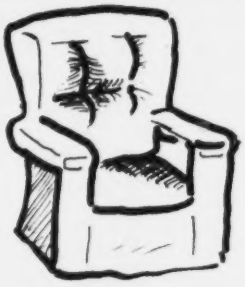


HIRCUS

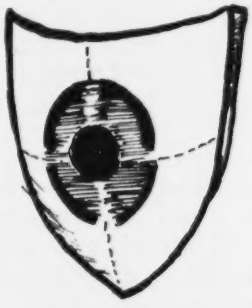
FRONS

BARBA

LECTUS



SELLA



SCUTUM

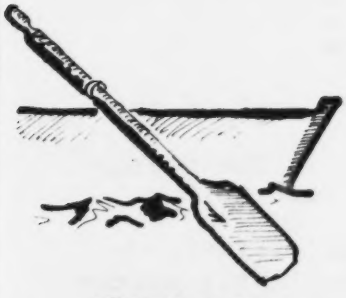
HASTA

TERGUM

CALCEAMENTA

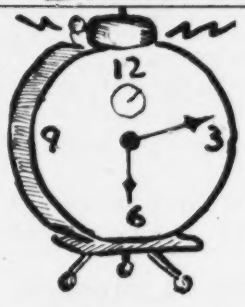
GALLUS

GALLINA



REMUS

TUBA



HOROLOGIUM

PETASUS

Name_____

FRAME 27 COPY FRAME Copy the following Latin. Pronounce to yourself.

1. de hac terrā _____
2. de magnā silvā _____
3. de primā gloriā _____
4. de januā in casā _____
5. de longā viā _____
6. de puellā in colle _____
7. de vaccā pulchrā _____
8. de parvā fenestrā _____
9. de sagittā in januā _____
10. de ancorā in aquā _____
11. Prima puella videtur in monte. _____
12. Secunda puella videtur in aquā. _____
13. Avis videtur in parvā fenestrā. _____
14. Elephantus in insulā non videtur. _____
15. Cuniculus in casā est. _____
16. Omnis candela non videtur. _____
17. Omnis campanula in casā non est. _____
18. Omnis via in terrā est. _____
19. Omnis insula non est parva. _____
20. Omnis puella non videtur in picturā. _____
21. Omnis via longa non est. _____
22. Omnis cuniculus non est in silvā. _____
23. Porcus est in viā. _____

Name_____

PURPOSE: To become more certain about the gender of Latin words.

FRAME 28 You were told that there are FIVE DECLENSIONS in Latin. So far you have seen words that belong to three of the five declensions. You have seen words of the first, second, and third declension. Now you will find out which of the words that you have seen belong to each of these three declensions.

The words that you have seen so far belong to _____ of the _____ declensions.

three...
five

FRAME 29 Here is a list of the words that you have seen that belong to the FIRST DECLENSION: STUDY this list. This list contains NOUNS only.

Maria	lucerna	casa
pictura	porta	fenestra
puella	ancora	epistula
terra	janua	sagitta
gloria	ampulla	pecunia
	vacca	candela
aqua	via	mensa
rosa	luna	silva
Barbara	insula	
Diana		

What is it that all of these words have in common? They all end in ____.

-a

FRAME 30 All words in Latin whose NOMINATIVE SINGULAR ends in -a belong to the FIRST DECLENSION. Almost all of the words of the first declension are FEMININE GENDER.

Most words in the first declension are _____ gender.

feminine

All Latin words that end in -a in the Nominative singular belong to the _____ declension.

first

Here is the list in alphabetical order for easy reference:

1. ampulla	10. gloria	19. porta
2. ancora	11. insula	20. puella
3. aqua	12. janua	21. rosa
4. Barbara	13. lucerna	22. sagitta
5. candela	14. luna	23. silva
6. casa	15. Maria	24. terra
7. Diana	16. mensa	25. vacca
8. epistula	17. pecunia	26. via
9. fenestra	18. pictura	

Score _____ out of 5

Name_____

PURPOSE: To become more certain about the gender of Latin words.

FRAME 31 There is another, and more certain way, to tell to which declension a certain noun belongs. This way is to look at the word in the Genitive case singular number.

If you find a word in its genitive case, singular number you have another and _____certain way to tell to which declension a noun belongs.

more

The ending that signales the Genitive case in the first declension is -ae.
When we find a word in Latin whose genitive case ending is -ae we know that we have a word of the _____declension.

first

FRAME 32 From now on, when you see a new noun listed on an exercise sheet (outside of the picture frame) it will be listed in the nominative and the genitive cases.

Any new listed nouns will be given in their _____ and _____ cases from now on.

nominative..
genitive

Here is an example of how a noun of the FIRST DECLENSION will be listed from now on:

silva
silvae

As you may remember, you were told earlier that MOST nouns of the first declension are feminine gender. There are, however, a few MASCULINE nouns in the first declension. Such nouns will have the following notation when they are listed: M

What is the gender of the following noun of the first declension?

nauta
nautae sailor ans._____

masculine

FRAME 33 The following nouns of the first declension are listed in the nominative case. See if you can list their genitive case.

1. candela _____

candelae

2. ampulla _____

ampullae

3. pecunia _____

pecuniae

4. fenestra _____

fenestrae

5. terra _____

terrae

6. via _____

viae

7. gloria _____

gloriae

Score _____out of 12

Name_____

PURPOSE: To learn more about the structure of the Latin Language.

FRAME 34 When we talk about the structure of a language, we are considering a question like the following: what are the basic parts of the language? and how do these parts fit together in order to make this language a means of communication between persons?

In studying the structure of a language you must study the _____parts of the language.

basic

Then you must study how these basic parts of the language fit together in order to make this language a _____ of communication.

means

FRAME 35 One of the basic parts that makes up words in Latin is called the STEM or ROOT.

The STEM or ROOT of a word is a _____part of the word.

basic

Here is an example of a STEM for a Latin noun:

silv-

Rewrite the following words separating the stem from the ending.
Example: silva Rewrite: silv-a

1. lucerna _____

lucern-a

2. fenestra _____

fenestr-a

3. via _____

vi-a

4. janua _____

janu-a

5. epistula _____

epistul-a

FRAME 36 As was noted above, the element that is added to the stem of a word is called an ENDING. The -a added to the above stems is the ending that signals the NOMINATIVE CASE.

The ending that is added to the stem of a noun in Latin signals the _____that the noun is in.

case

NOTE: You must remember that the ending -a signals the nominative case, singular number for nouns of the FIRST DECLENSION ONLY.

FRAME 37 The NOMINATIVE CASE in Latin is used to signal the SUBJECT of a FINITE VERB in a Latin sentence. A FINITE VERB is a verb form with a PERSON ENDING. Here is an example of a PERSON ENDING: the -t of a verb form like est, videt, or the -tur of a verb form like videtur, nominatur,

Score____out of 9

Name_____

PURPOSE: .To establish the SUBJECT of the verb in English sentences.

DIRECTIONS: 1. Find the SUBJECT in each English sentence.
2. UNDERLINE the subject in the English sentence.
3. Give the LATIN COUNTERPART for the English subject.

EXAMPLE: A sleepy cow is on my porch. vacca

FRAME 38

girl..puella

rabbit..
cuniculus

elephant..
elephantus

anchor..
ancora

moon..
luna

mountain..
mons

rooster..
gallus

hen..
gallina

table..
mensa

window..
fenestra

jug..
ampulla

chair..
sella

world..
mundus

gate..
porta

beard..
barba

arrow..
sagitta

1. One girl had pig-tails. _____
2. Our rabbit always asks for his breakfast. _____
3. The little fat elephant liked little Timmy. _____
4. His anchor gets a lot of use. _____
5. How big is the moon? _____
6. Which mountain is bigger? _____
7. The big rooster stood on my foot. _____
8. Meanwhile, a little hen combed her hair. _____
9. There is no table in my room. _____
10. The window looks out on the river. _____
11. Where is your new jug? _____
12. How old is your favorite chair? _____
13. The world is still going round. _____
14. The gate is too narrow for me. _____
15. Your beard gets in my eyes. _____
16. A wandering arrow can be very unpredictable. _____

Score____out of 32

PURPOSE To learn the usage of Latin words through pattern practice.

DIRECTIONS Your teacher will pronounce each UTTERANCE, then you are to imitate him as he directs.

MODEL UTTERANCE I Puella elephantum videt. The girl sees the elephant.

1. Elephantus puellam videt.	The elephant sees the girl.
2. Puella puerum videt.	The girl sees the boy.
3. Puer hircum audit.	The boy hears the goat.
4. Miles sagittam habet.	The soldier has an arrow.
5. Miles gladium habet.	The soldier has a sword.
6. Mons silvam habet.	The mountain has a forest.
7. Collis silvam habet.	The hill has a forest.
8. Silva cuniculum habet.	The forest has a rabbit.
9. Insula casam habet.	The island has a cottage.
10. Princeps pecuniam habet.	The chief has money.

MODEL UTTERANCE II Habetne puer porcum? Does the boy have a pig?

1. Habetne puella cuniculum?	Does the girl have a rabbit?
2. Videtne vacca viam?	Does the cow see the way?
3. Auditne miles campanulam?	Does the soldier hear the bell?
4. Auditne rex horologium?	Does the king hear the clock?
5. Habetne vir librum?	Does the man have a book?

MODEL UTTERANCE III Nominaturne puer Marcus? Is the boy named Mark?

1. Nominaturne haec res liber?	Is this thing called a book?
2. Nominaturne haec res porta?	Is this thing called a gate?
3. Nominaturne haec res ampulla?	Is this thing called a jug?
4. Nominaturne haec res epistula?	Is this thing called a letter?
5. Nominaturne haec res tuba?	Is this thing called a horn?

MODEL UTTERANCE IV Vir pinguem porcum habet. The man has a fat pig.

1. Puer parvum gallum habet.	The boy has a small rooster.
2. Rex barbam pulchram habet.	The king has a beautiful beard.
3. Miles magnum scutum habet.	The soldier has a large shield.
4. Miles longam hastam habet.	The soldier has a long spear.
5. Casa sellam pulchram habet.	The cottage has a pretty chair.
6. Quis gallinam pulchram videt?	Who sees the beautiful hen?
7. Quis petasum meum videt?	Who sees my hat?
8. Quis hircum meum videt?	Who sees my goat?
9. Quis meam silvam videt?	Who sees my forest?
10. Quis meam barbam videt?	Who sees my beard?
11. Quis puerum pinguem audit?	Who hears the chubby boy?
12. Quis meum gallum audit?	Who hears my rooster?
13. Quis elephantum meum audit?	Who hears my elephant?
14. Quis vaccam meam audit?	Who hears my cow?
15. Quis solem pulchrum videt?	Who sees the beautiful sun?

LESSON FIVE

Purpose: To learn new Latin words through pictures

CLAVIS IN JANUĀ

REX CUM BARBĀ

GALLINA IN VACCĀ

PUER CUM TUBĀ

HIRCUS IN COLLE

CASA IN SILVĀ

MILES CUM GLADIO ET SCUTO

MILES CUM HASTA ET SCUTO

Name_____

FRAME 39 COPY FRAME Copy the following Latin. Pronounce to yourself.

1. hircus et elephantus _____
2. frons et barba _____
3. sella et lectus _____
4. gallus et gallina _____
5. scutum et hasta _____
6. tergum et horologium _____
7. remus et petasus _____
8. tuba et calceamenta _____
9. cuniculus et hircus in silva _____
10. puella et puer in casa _____
11. mons et collis in terra _____
12. mensa et sella in casa _____
13. ancora et remus in insula _____
14. sagitta et hasta in pictura _____
15. Miles in via est. _____
16. Lectus in casa videtur. _____
17. Haec res nominatur tuba. _____
18. Clavis videtur in janua. _____
19. Ampula in mensa non videtur. _____
20. Avis non nominatur porcus. _____
21. Elephantus in janua non videtur. _____
22. Sol prima luce videtur. _____
23. Luna prima luce non videtur. _____

Name_____

PURPOSE: To review the use of prepositions and adjectives.

FRAME 40 So far you have used these three prepositions: in, cum, de. All of these prepositions govern the ablative case in Latin.

So far you have used these adjectives: longa, lata, bona, mala omnis, facilis.magna, parva, pulchra,and the numerals: prima, secunda, and tertia.
In the THIRD WEEK Homework you learned that you could easily find the gender of a Latin noun by noticing what gender adjective patterned with it. You learned to identify the feminine and the masculine nouns in this way. Now we will add the neuter nouns.
A noun is neuter if it patterns with an adjective that ends in -um. For example: magnum tergum.

There is another group of adjectives that we have not seen much discussed. This group has different endings from the -a,-us, -um just discussed. This group of adjectives has endings like this: Feminine: -is, Masculine: -is, Neuter: -e.
The adjectives omnis and similis belong to this class. They are really adjectives with THIRD DECLENSION ENDINGS, whereas the adjectives with -a, -us,-um endings are adjectives with FIRST and SECOND DECLENSION ENDINGS.

When an adjective has these endings in the NOMINATIVE SINGULAR: -a, -us, -um, it is an adjective with _____and _____ declension endings.

first... second

When an adjective has these endings in the NOMINATIVE SINGULAR: -is, -is, -e, it is an adjective with _____declension endings.

third

FRAME 41 Identify the GENDER of the following nouns by noticing the endings of the adjectives:

EXAMPLE: longa barba — feminine

1. prima gallina — feminine
2. tertius gallus — masculine
3. parvum scutum — neuter
4. miles bonus — masculine
5. altus mons — masculine
6. latus collis — masculine
7. princeps bonus — masculine
8. secundus rex — masculine

Score ____out of 11

Name_____

PURPOSE: To review the use of prepositions and adjectives. Continued.

FRAME 42 See if you can supply the correct form of the adjective for the following nouns so that the adjective ending agrees in GENDER with the gender of the noun with which it agrees.

The stem of the adjective will be given in each case.

EXAMPLE: long- barba REWRITE: longa barba

1. long- tuba _____
2. lat- via _____
3. elephantus bon- _____
4. parv- ancora _____
5. horologium pulchr- _____
6. lat- lectus _____
7. scutum bon- _____
8. parv- petasus _____
9. princeps bon- _____
10. magn- mons _____

longa

lata

bonus

parva

pulchrum

latus

bonum

parvus

bonus

magnus

FRAME 43 **Give the English counterpart for the following phrases:**

1. **cum gallina pulchra** _____
2. **in alto monte** _____
3. **de luna bona** _____
4. **magno cum scuto** _____
5. **de secundo hirco** _____
7. **in tertia janua** _____
8. **cum alta tuba** _____
9. **cum omni barba** _____
10. **in omni petaso** _____

with a pretty hen

in a high mountain

about/concerning a good moon

with a large shield

about the second goat

in the third door

with a tall horn

with every beard

in every hat

Score_____out of 20

Name_____

PURPOSE: To exercise and test your power off recall in relation to Latin words.

FRAME 44 Give the English counterpart for the following Latin words:

1. sagitta _____ arrow
2. lucerna _____ lamp
3. epistula _____ letter
4. clavis _____ key
5. miles _____ soldier
6. horologium _____ clock
7. mundus _____ world
8. hasta _____ spear
9. via _____ road/way
10. tuba _____ horn
11. fenestra _____ window
12. liber _____ book
13. lectus _____ bed
14. gallina _____ hen
15. pecunia _____ money

FRAME 45 Give the Latin counterpart for the following English words:

1. forest _____ silva
2. rabbit _____ cuniculus
3. island _____ insula
4. forehead _____ frons
5. gate _____ porta
6. shoes _____ calceamenta

Score_____out of 21

Name _____

PURPOSE: To keep developing skill in composition work with the aid of some new Latin words.

FRAME 46 COMPOSITION FRAME Fill in the blanks with the proper Latin word so that the resulting Latin sentence will be a true counterpart for the English.

New words:	Latin word	English meaning
	1. quod	because a conjunction
	2. quid	what? an interrogative pronoun
	3. quid agit?	what is he/she/it doing?
	4. itaque	therefore/and so a conjunction
	5. habet	he/she/it has a verb

	1. The rabbit is now on the road because he has no hut.	_____ nunc in via est quod non habet casam.
Cuniculus	2. The elephant is not now in the door.	Elephantus in _____ nunc non est.
janua	3. Paul is not seen and so he is not on the hill.	Paulus non videtur, itaque _____ est in colle.
non	4. The soldier is with the shield.	Miles _____ scuto est.
cum	5. What is the goat doing now?	Quid nunc agit _____?
hircus	6. What does the rooster have?	Quid _____ habet?
gallus	7. Who has the jug?	_____ ampullam habet?
Quis	8. In what cottage is he?	In quota _____ est?
casa	9. This road is long and easy.	Haec _____ est longa et facilis.
via	10. This chief is called "Redwing"	Hic princeps _____ "Redwing".
nominatur	11. This chair is large.	Haec _____ magna est.
sella	12. This chair is seen in the hut.	Haec sella in casa _____.
videtur		

Score _____ out of 12

PURPOSE To learn the usage of Latin words through pattern practice.

DIRECTIONS Your teacher will pronounce each UTTERANCE, then you are to imitate him as he directs.

MODEL UTTERANCE I Gallum pinguem video. I see a fat rooster.

1. Longam insulam video.	I see a long ...
2. Picturam pulchram video.	I see a beautiful ...
3. Parvam casam video.	I see a small ...
4. Longam tubam video.	I see a long ...
5. Magnum montem video.	I see a great ...

MODEL UTTERANCE II Hircum et elephantum vides. You see a goat and an elephant.

1. Puellam et puerum vides.	You see a boy and girl.
2. Scutum et hastam vides.	You see a shield and a spear.
3. Insulam et casam vides.	You see an island and a hut.
4. Puerum cum tuba vides.	You see a boy with a horn.
5. Hircum in colle vides.	You see a goat on a hill.

MODEL UTTERANCE III Videsne militem cum gladio? Do you see the soldier with a

1. Videsne clavem in janua?	Do you see the key in the...
2. Videsne lectum in casa?	Do you see the bed in the...
3. Videsne cuniculum in silva?	Do you see the rabbit in the...
4. Videsne militem in via?	Do you see the soldier on the...
5. Videsne principem in insula?	Do you see the chief on the...

---

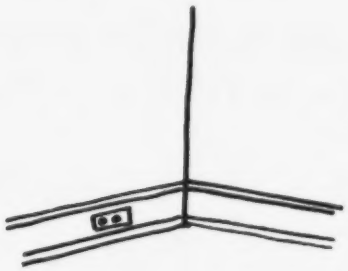
1. Quis mundum videt?	Who sees the ...
2. Quis meam tubam audit?	Who hears my ...
3. Quis in via videtur?	Who is seen on the...
4. Quis cum puero ambulat?	Who is walking with the ...
5. Quis in colle est?	Who is on the ...
6. Quis cum porco est?	Who is with the ...
7. Quis cum gladio ambulat?	Who is walking with the...
8. Quis in casa videtur?	Who is seen in the ...
9. Quis in monte sedet?	Who is sitting on the...
10. Quis in mensa sedet?	Who is sitting on the...
11. Quid agit puer in silva?	What is the boy doing in the ....
12. Quid agit porcus cum mea tuba?	What is the pig doing with my ...
13. Quid agit avis cum libro?	What is the bird doing with the...
14. Quid vacca nunc agit?	What is the ... doing now?
15. Quid miles nunc agit in via?	What is the soldier doing now on the...
16. Quomodo puer nominatur?	What's the boy's name?
17. Quomodo puella nominatur?	What is the girl named?
18. Quomodo vir nominatur?	What's the man's name?
19. Quomodo nominatur insula?	What is the island named?
20. Quomodo nominatur princeps?	What is the name of the chief?

STOP! GO TO THE READER.

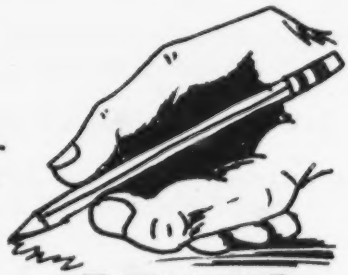
LESSON SIX

Purpose: To learn new Latin words through pictures

ROSA



ANGULUS



STILUS

LUCERNA

CANIS

URSUS

IGNIS

LUX

AGRICOLA

NAUTA

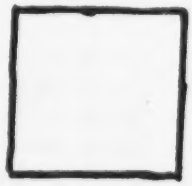
MILES

REGINA

CIRCULUM

TRIANGULUM

LINEA



QUADRATUM

Name_____

PURPOSE: To learn the use of certain Latin PREPOSITIONS.

EXPLANATION: In Latin, prepositions govern either the ABLATIVE or the ACCUSATIVE case. You have become familiar with a few prepositions that govern the ABLATIVE case. Now you will see some prepositions that govern the ACCUSATIVE case. There will be another preposition for the Ablative case. Notice that there is a USE of the PREPOSITION IN with the accusative case in this lesson.

FRAME 47 COPY FRAME Copy the following Latin. Pronounce to yourself.

1. prope insulam _____
2. prope lectum _____
3. juxta elephantum _____
4. juxta hastam _____
5. sub sellam _____
6. sub mundum _____
7. super mensam _____
8. super montem _____
9. ex silvā _____
10. ex ampullā _____
11. Sol est super mundum. _____
12. Avis super insulam videtur. _____
13. Ampulla in mensā est. _____
14. Gallus prope gallinam videtur. _____
15. Hasta prope scutum est. _____
16. Cunicula juxta silvam videtur. _____
17. Puer ex casā venit. _____
18. Puella ex lectō venit. _____
19. Porcus sub mensam currit. _____
20. Cuniculus sub elephantum currit. _____

Name_____

PURPOSE: To learn more about VERBS in Latin.

EXPLANATION: You have been using words like EST, VIDETUR, NOMINATUR. You now will learn more about such words.
These words and any like them are called VERBS in Latin, just as they are so called in English.
VERBS signify ACTION or STATE OF BEING. Verbs are very important words in Latin. Learn them well.

Here are some more Latin verbs:

LATIN VERB	ENGLISH MEANING
1. venit	comes, is coming EXAMPLE: (someone) comes, (someone) is coming
2. currit	runs, is running EXAMPLE: (someone) runs, (someone) is running
3. cantat	sings, is singing EXAMPLE: (someone) sings, (someone) is singing
4. lacrimat	cries, is crying EXAMPLE: (someone) cries, (someone) is crying
5. loquitur	talks, is talking EXAMPLE: (someone) talks, (someone) is talking
6. edit	eats, is eating EXAMPLE: (someone) eats, (someone) is eating
7. surgit	rises up, gets up EXAMPLE: (someone) rises up, (someone) is getting up
8. movet	moves, is moving EXAMPLE: (someone) moves, (someone) is moving

NOTE: Wherever you have (someone) you can substitute (something) if the context calls for this.
ALSO: (someone) stands for: HE, SHE, or (something) for: IT.
EXAMPLE: HE is coming.
SHE is singing.
IT is moving.

FRAME 48. Which of the THREE choices in English would be a true COUNTERPART for the Latin in each case?

1. In casam venit.
   1. He is coming into the cottage.
   2. She is coming into the hut.
   3. It comes into the hut.

all three

2. Sub mensam currit.
   1. It is running under the table.
   2. He runs under the table.
   3. She is running under the table.

all three

3. Loquitur.
   1. She is talking.
   2. He is talking.
   3. It talks.

all three

Score____out of 3

Name_____

PURPOSE: To keep developing skill in composition with the aid of some new Latin words.

FRAME 49 COMPOSITION FRAME Fill in the blanks with the proper Latin word so that the resulting Latin sentence will be a true counterpart for the English.

New words:

Latin word	English meaning	
1. amicus	friend	a noun
2. praemium	reward	a noun
3. mater	mother	a noun
4. pater	father	a noun
5. tutus, -a, -um	safe	an adjective
6. ponit	he/she/it	places, puts, sets
7. videt	he/she/it	sees
8. timet	he/she/it	fears

1. The farmer does not fear the goat. _____ non timet hircum.

Agricola

2. Mother is placing the jug on the table. Mater ampullam in mensā _____.

ponit

3. Father, however, does not see the jug. Pater, _____, ampullam non videt.

autem

4. A circle is not a triangle. Circulum non est _____.

triangulum

5. A good dog is a good friend. Canis bonus est _____bonus.

amicus

6. What is the bear doing? Quid ursus _____.

agit

7. The clock is not a square. Horologium non est _____.

quadratum

8. The rose on the table is beautiful. Rosa in _____est pulchrā.

mensā

9. The boy sees a small elephant. Puer parvum elephantum _____.

videt

10. The queen is now in the chair. Regina in sellā _____est.

nunc

11. The light is coming from the sun. _____ex sole venit.

Lux

12. The boy is talking. Puer _____.

loquitur

13. The rooster sings at dawn. Gallus primā luce _____.

cantat

Score _____out of 13

Name_____

PURPOSE: To keep developing skill in converting Latin sentences into their English counterpart.

FRAME 50 COMPOSITION FRAME Fill in the blanks with the proper English words so that the resulting English sentence will be a true counterpart for the Latin. Some sentences will be from English to Latin also.

1. Corpus sub lectum non currit. — A body is not running under the____.

bed

2. Anser in lunā non cantat. — A goose is not singing on the _____.

moon

3. The goat is not now eating the beard. — Hircus nunc non edit _____.

barbam

4. Is the cow crying? — Lacrimatne _____?

vacca

5. Who is getting up from the road? — Quis ex viā _____?

surgit

6. Does a fire have light? — Habetne _____lucem?

ignis

7. Is the bear in the forest? — Estne _____in silvā?

ursus

8. A soldier is near the king. — _____prope regem est.

Miles

9. Quid cuniculus cantat? — What is the rabbit_____?

singing

10. Longa linea est in fenestrā. — A long _____is on the window.

line

11. Nauta bonus prope insulam loquitur. — A good _____is talking near the island.

sailor

12. What is the pig doing near the cottage? — Quid _____juxta casam agit?

porcus

13. Habetne princeps praemium? — Does the chief have a _____?

gift

14. Does the dog have a hut? — _____canis casam?

Habetne

15. Does father have a beard? — Habetne _____barbam?

pater

16. Timetne elephantus cuniculum? — Does the elephant _____the rabbit?

fear

17. Ponitne mater rosam in ampullā? — Is _____putting the rose in the jug?

mother

Score _____out of 17

Name_____

PURPOSE: To establish the SUBJECT of the verb in English sentences

DIRECTIONS:
1. Find the SUBJECT IN EACH ENGLISH SENTENCE.
2. UNDERLINE the subject in the English sentence.
3. Give the LATIN COUNTERPART for the English subject.

EXAMPLE: A wounded elephant is under my bed. elephantus

FRAME 51

1. A large gate leads up to his hut. _____
gate
porta

2. The sun is bright today. _____
sun
sol

3. A readable book is highly appreciated. _____
book
liber

4. His back is straight for a change. _____
back
tergum

5. My forhead will be covered with dew. _____
forehead
frons

6. An oar is used in a boat. _____
oar
remus

7. How is the chief today? _____
chief
princeps

8. That mountain is high, isn't it? _____
mountain
mons

9. But the hill is high enough too. _____
hill
collis

10. Did the anchor fall on his foot? _____
anchor
ancora

11. Is that island a good place to sleep? _____
island
insula

12. That bear is certainly friendly. _____
bear
ursus

13. The circle is called a perfect form _____
circle
circulum

14. Does his angel work overtime? _____
angel
angelus

15. When is a dog a "mutt"? _____
dog
canis

Score____out of 30

PURPOSE To learn the usage of Latin words through pattern practice.

DIRECTIONS Your teacher will pronounce each utterance, then you are to imitate him as he directs.

MODEL UTTERANCE I Paulus prope insulam currit. Paul is running near to the island.

1.	Curritne ursus prope collem?	Is the bear running near the mountain?
2.	Miles prope nautam currit.	The soldier is running near the sailor.
3.	Canis prope rosam videtur.	The dog is seen near the rose.
4.	Regina prope regem est.	The queen is near the king.
5.	Puer prope elephantum est.	The boy is near the elephant.
6.	Quis juxta circulum est?	Who is near the circle?
7.	Quis juxta silvam ambulat?	Who is walking near the forest?
8.	Estne casa juxta montem?	Is the cottage near the mountain?
9.	Videturne hasta juxta scutum?	Is the spear seen near the shield?
10.	Estne ignis juxta casam?	Is the fire near the hut?

MODEL UTTERANCE II Regina loquitur. The queen is talking.

1.	Agricola loquitur.	The...is talking.
2.	Ursus non loquitur.	The...doesn't talk.
3.	Canis non loquitur.	A...doesn't talk.
4.	Miles loquitur.	The ... is talking.
5.	Nauta loquitur.	A ... talks.
6.	Maria cum puella loquitur.	Mary is talking with a ...
7.	Rex cum principe loquitur.	The king is talking with the ...
8.	Porcus cum cuniculo non loquitur.	The pig is not talking with the ...
9.	Avis cum elephanto videtur.	The bird is seen with the ...
10.	Vacca cum hirco non loquitur.	The cow is not speaking with the ...

MODEL UTTERANCE III Pater ex casa venit. Father is coming out of the hut.

1.	Ursus ex silva venit.	A bear is coming out of the ...
2.	Lux ex lucerna venit.	Light is coming out of the ...
3.	Lux ex igne venit.	Light is coming out of the ...
4.	Marcus ex silva currit.	Mark is running out of the ...
5.	Quis ex quadrato venit.	Who is ... out of the square?

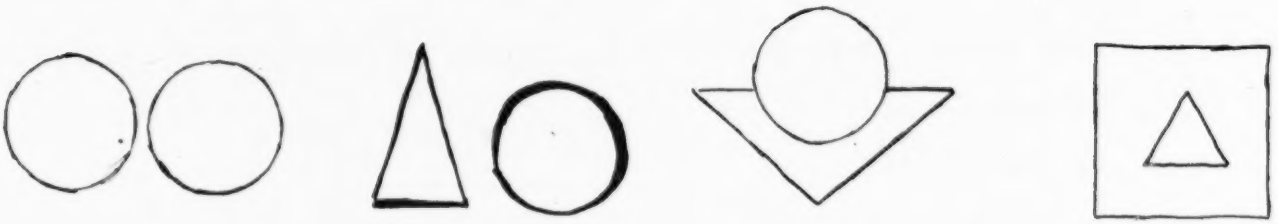
MODEL UTTERANCE IV Canis sub lectum currit. The dog runs under the bed.

1.	Porcus sub elephantum currit.	The pig is ... under the elephant.
2.	Canis sub mensam currit.	The dog is ... under the table.
3.	Gallina sub portam venit.	The hen is coming ... the gate.
4.	Paulus sub vaccam venit.	Paul is coming ... the cow.
5.	Parvus puer sub mensam ambulat.	The little boy is ... under the table.
6.	Quis sub lunam currit?	Who is ... under the moon?

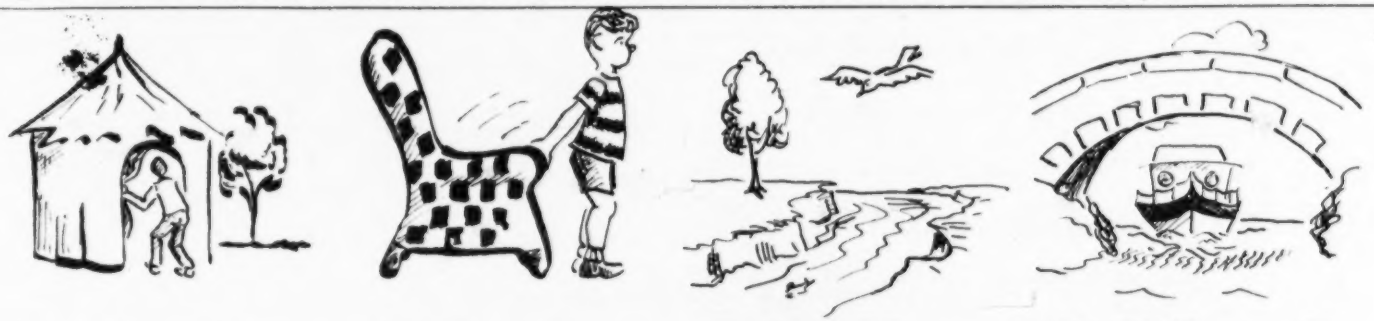
STOP! GO TO THE READER.

LESSON SEVEN

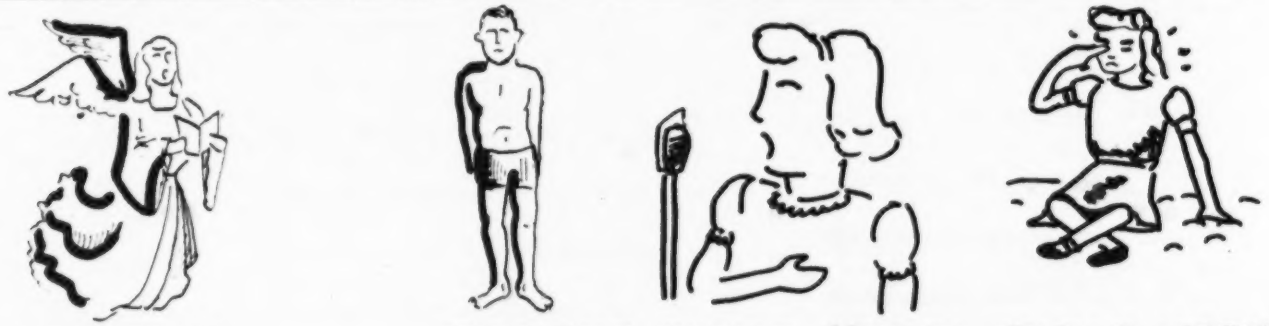
Purpose: To learn new Latin words through pictures



C. PROPE CIRCVIUM T. JUXTA CIRCVIUM C. IN TRIANGVI O EST. T. IN QVADRAT O EST.



P. IN CASAM venit. P. EX SELLA SVRGIT. A. SUPER FLUMEN N. SUB PONTEM movet



ANGELUS CORPUS PUELLA CANTAT PUELLA LACRIMAT

ANSER CUNICULA PUELLA LOQUITUR PUELLA EDIT

Name_____

FRAME 52 COPY FRAME Copy the following Latin. Pronounce to yourself.

1. Maria cantat. _____
2. Avis cantat. _____
3. Vacca non cantat. _____
4. Ursus non cantat. _____
5. Canis lacrimat. _____
6. Nauta non lacrimat. _____
7. Regina loquitur. _____
8. Rex loquitur. _____
9. prope collem _____
10. prope silvam _____
11. prope montem _____
12. prope vaccam _____
13. juxta elephantum _____
14. juxta insulam _____
15. juxta lunam _____
16. juxta mensam _____
17. super silvam _____
18. super solem _____
19. super aquam _____
20. super frontem _____ _____
21. ex casā _____
22. ex ampullā _____
23. ex circulō _____
24. ox quadratō _____
25. ex sole _____

Name_____

PURPOSE: To become more certain about CASES in Latin.

EXPLANATION: We use the word CASE in Latin to show the use of a given word in a sentence. When a noun or adjective is in a given case in Latin this is shown by the different ending added to the stem of the word.

FRAME 53 When the ending on a noun or adjective stem changes this change signals a difference in _____.

case

This difference in case means a _____in the use of the noun or adjective stem.

difference

So far, we have seen THREE CASES. These three cases gave us THREE USES of the stem of a given noun or adjective.

The three cases we have seen gave us _____uses of the stem of a noun or adjective.

three

One of the cases was nominative. The NOMINATIVE case gives us the USE of the noun stem as _____of the verb in a sentence.

subject

Another case we have seen is the accusative. The ACCUSATIVE case gives us the USE of the noun stem as direct _____ of a TRANSITIVE VERB in a Latin sentence.

object

The third case we have seen is the ablative case. The ABLATIVE case gives us the use of the noun stem in connection with prepositions. Therefore, we can call the Ablative case the _____case.

prepositional

FRAME 54 Let us now see how some typical words would look when grouped together in their respective cases.

THE FIRST DECLENSION: (Almost all FEMININE words)

NOMINATIVE	puell-a	lun-a	cas-a	naut-a
ACCUSATIVE	puell-am	lun-am	cas-am	naut-am
ABLATIVE	puell-ā	lun-ā	cas-ā	naut-ā

THE SECOND DECLENSION: (Masculine words and Neuter words)

	MASCULINE NOUNS:				NEUTER NOUNS:		
NOMINATIVE	gladi-us	urs-us	puer	*	circul-um	scut-um	terg-um
ACCUSATIVE	gladi-um	urs-um	puer-um	*	circul-um	scut-um	terg-um
ABLATIVE	gladi-ō	urs-ō	puer-ō	*	circul-ō	scut-ō	terg-ō

Score____out of 6

Name_____

PURPOSE: To become more certain about CASES in Latin.

FRAME 54 Continued

THE THIRD DECLENSION (Masculine words, Feminine words, and Neuter words.)

I. Masculine words:

NOMINATIVE	rex	princeps	miles	collis	mons	ignis	sol
ACCUSATIVE	reg-em	princip-em	milit-em	coll-em	mont-em	ign-em	sol-em
ABLATIVE	reg-e	princip-e	milit-e	coll-e	mont-e	ign-e	sol-e

II. Feminine words: Common gender: masculine or feminine

NOMINATIVE	clavis	frons	lux	*	canis
ACCUSATIVE	clav-em	front-em	luc-em	*	can-em
ABLATIVE	clav-e	front-e	luc-e	*	can-e

III. Neuter words:

NOMINATIVE	corpus	flumen (river)	nomen (name)	vulnus (wound)
ACCUSATIVE	corpus	flumen	nomen	vulnus
ABLATIVE	corpor-e	flumin-e	nomin-e	vulner-e

NOTE: As you can see from the above examples of words from the THIRD declension this declension looks much more difficult to learn than the first and second. Even though this is true, you will begin to notice patterns in the way the words of the third declension are formed into cases. If you pay some attention to these patterns you will find that you will gradually learn a great deal about the third declension until you will have a good command of the third declension too. Have courage.

FRAME 55 WORD DERIVATION From what Latin words that you already know are the following English words derived?

canis

circulum

angulus

corpus

vacca

insula

1. canine _____
2. circle _____
3. angle _____
4. corpse _____
5. vaccine _____
6. insular _____

Score____out of 6

Name_____

PURPOSE: To become more certain about the GENDER and CASE of words in Latin.

DIRECTIONS: This exercise will test your ability to use the information you have thus far learned about identifying the case and the gender of nouns in Latin. Identify the CASE and GENDER of each of the following phrases.

EXAMPLE		CASE	GENDER
	in primā epistulā	ablative	feminine
FRAME 56	1. prope secundam portam		
accusative feminine			
	2. super magnum tergum		
accusative neuter			
	3. petasus bonus		
nominative masculine			
	4. tertia tuba		
nominative feminine			
	5. in quadratō		
ablative neuter			
	6. juxta magnam insulam		
accusative feminine			
	7. cum cane bonō		
ablative masculine			
	8. agricola et nauta		
nominative masculine			
	9. in parvam sellam		
accusative feminine			
	10. in latō colle		
ablative masculine			
	11. in altō monte		
ablative masculine			
	12. in omni casā		
ablative feminine			
	13. in omni gladiō		
ablative masculine			
	14. super longam barbam		
accusative feminine			

Score____out of 28

Name_____

PURPOSE: To establish the DIRECT OBJECT of the verb in English sentences.

DIRECTIONS:
1. Find the DIRECT OBJECT in each English sentence.
2. UNDERLINE this object in the English sentence.
3. Give the LATIN COUNTERPART for the English Object as though the whole sentence were being put into Latin. REMEMBER that the DIRECT OBJECT goes into the ACCUSATIVE CASE in Latin.

EXAMPLE: I see the goat. hircum

FRAME 57

rose
rosam

1. Do you smell the rose? _____

circle
circulum

2. He drew the circle. _____

table
mensam

3. They sold the table. _____

bear
ursum

4. We bought the bear. _____

spear
hastam

5. Will you carry a spear? _____

shield
scutum

6. Does he hold a shield? _____

clock
horologium

7. Do you have a clock? _____

beard
barbam

8. Who cut his beard? _____

bed
lectum

9. Did you find my bed? _____

rabbit
cuniculum

10. Can we have the rabbit? _____

elephant
elephantum

11. I just saw an elephant. _____

mountain
montem

12. Peter just bought a mountain. _____

island
insulam

13. Wilbur can't find my island. _____

bell
campanulam

14. Did you hide their bell? _____

circle
circulum

15. Can you find a circle? _____

Score _____ out of 30

PURPOSE To learn the usage of Latin words through pattern practice.

DIRECTIONS Your teacher will pronounce each utterance, then you are to imitate him as he directs.

MODEL UTTERANCE I Puella loquitur. The girl is talking.

1. Mater cum patre loquitur.	Mother is talking with ...
2. Princeps cum rege loquitur.	The chief is talking with the ...
3. Puer in casa loquitur.	The boy is talking in the ...
4. Vir cantat.	The man is singing.
5. Maria bene cantat.	Mary ... well.
6. Avis pulchra cantat.	The pretty bird is ...
7. Ubi Paulus nunc cantat?	Where is Paul ... now?
8. Puella lacrimat.	The ... is crying.
9. Puer ex sella surgit.	The boy is getting up from the ...
10. Marcus ex aqua surgit.	Mark is getting up from the ...

MODEL UTTERANCE II Quo nomine puella in pictura nominatur?
What's the girl's name in the picture?

1. Quo nomine vacca pulchra nominatur?	What's the ... cow's name?
2. Quo nomine miles nominatur?	What's the ... name?
3. Quo nomine anser vocatur?	What's the ... of the goose?
4. Quo nomine pater vocatur?	What's father's ...?
5. Quo nomine vir nominatur?	What's the ... name?
6. Quomodo flumen nominatur?	What's the name of the ...?
7. Quomodo mons vocatur?	What's the ... called?
8. Quomodo liber nominatur?	What's the book named?
9. Quomodo insula nominatur?	What's the island ...?
10. Quomodo via vocatur?	What is the road ... ?

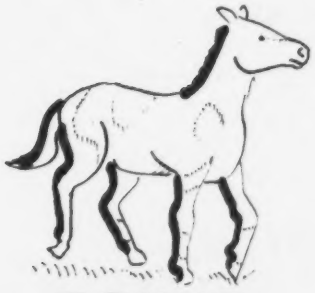
MODEL UTTERANCE III Estne via lata an angusta?
Is the road wide or narrow?

1. Estne insula magna an parva?	Is the island big or ...?
2. Estne puer bonus an malus?	Is the boy good or ... ?
3. Estne puella bona an mala?	Is the girl good or ... ?
4. Estne candela longa an brevis?	Is the candle ... or short?
5. Estne via longa an brevis?	Is the road long or ... ?
6. Videturne lata an angusta via?	Is a ... or narrow road seen?
7. Videturne magna an parva vacca?	Is a ... or ... cow seen?
8. Videturne altus an brevis mons?	Is a high or ... mountain seen?
9. Videturne omnis puer in casa?	Is every ... seen in the cottage?
10. Videturne omnis puella in via?	Is every ... seen on the road?
11. Ubi videtur via facilis?	Where is an easy ... seen?
12. Ubi videtur omnis miles?	Where is ... soldier seen?
13. Estne omnis puella pulchra?	Is ... girl ...?
14. Estne omnis puer pulcher?	Is ... boy ... ?
15. Via est brevis et facilis.	The road is ... and ...

STOP! GO TO THE READER.

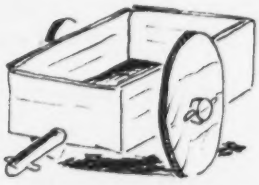
LESSON EIGHT

Purpose: To learn new Latin words through pictures



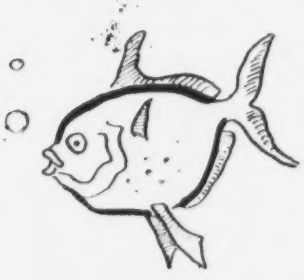
EQUUS

CANIS



CARRUS

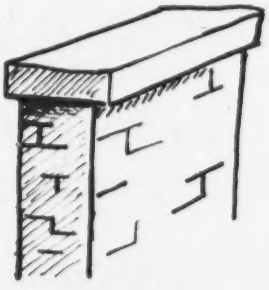
SIGNUM



PISCIS

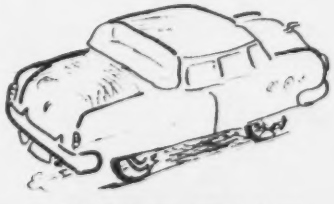
BOS

TURRIS



MURUS

PONS



CURRUS

CAPUT

VULNUS

URBS

VICUS

VIRGO

ADOLESCENS

Name_____

FRAME 58 COPY FRAME Copy the following Latin. Pronounce to yourself.

1. prope magnum currum _____
2. prope primum signum _____
3. prope altum murum _____
4. prope altam turrem _____
5. super equum bonum _____
6. super canem bonum _____
7. super piscem bonum _____
8. super bovem bonum _____
9. in altō ponte _____
10. in parvō curru _____
11. in magnā urbe _____
12. in parvō vicō _____
13. in primō capite _____
14. in magnō vulnere _____
15. cum virgine pulchrā _____
16. cum adolescente bonō _____
17. Virgo cantat. _____
18. Adolescens loquitur. _____
19. Canis currit. _____
20. Bos venit. _____
21. Puer currum videt. _____
22. Canis currum timet. _____
23. Bos urbem timet. _____
24. Vacca bovem non timet. _____
25. Ursus equum non timet. _____

Name_____

PURPOSE: To continue developing skill in composition.

FRAME 59 Here is an example of a Latin sentence and an English counterpart:

Pons prope urbem est. The bridge is near the city.

Give the English counterpart for the following Latin sentences.

1. Piscis in aquā est. _____

A fish is in the water

2. Turris in vicō est. _____

The tower is in the village.

3. Vicus non est urbs. _____

A village is not a city.

4. Signum est in viā. _____

A sign is on the road.

5. Turris in murō est. _____

A tower is in the wall.

6. Bos in urbe non videtur. _____

The buffalo is non seen in the city.

7. Currus in viā est. _____

The cart/car is on the road.

8. Virgo in casā est. _____

The maiden is in the cottage.

9. Adolescens in silvā est. _____

The youth is in the forest.

10. Vulnus in capite videtur. _____

A wound is seen in (his) head.

11. Caput (ejus) magnum est. _____

(His) head is large.

12. Canis ejus bonus est. _____

His dog is good.

13. Currus ejus in vicō videtur. _____

His car is seen in the village.

14. Puella ejus canem timet. _____

The girl fears his dog.

15. Virgo ejus equum videt. _____

The maiden sees his horse.

Score____out of 15

Name_____

PURPOSE: To learn more about asking questions in Latin.

FRAME 60 As you learned earlier, Latin distinguishes between LIVING and NON-LIVING when asking questions. Animals are gouped as LIVING in asking questions.

In asking questions does Latin distinguish between person and non-person? _____

yes

FRAME 61 If I ask the question in Latin: WHO came?, the question word used would be_____.

quis

FRAME 62 In the question: WHOM did you see?, the accusative case of quis would have to be used in Latin.

What case would you use in Latin as the counterpart for the English WHOM? _____

accusative

FRAME 63 The accusative case of quis is formed differently for the masculine and the feminine. The masculine is QUEM. The feminine is QUAM.

In Latin, quam is the _____counterpart for the English

feminine whom.

In Latin, quem is the _____counterpart for the English

masculine whom.

FRAME 64 Here is an example of a Latin question as the counterpart for the same question in English:

Whom does the girl see? Quem videt puella? (if the person asked about is masculine.)
Quam videt puella? (if the person asked about is feminine.)

In the question: Quam videt cuniculus?, the person asked about is _____gender.

feminine

In the question: Quem videt cuniculus?, the person asked about is _____gender.

masculine

FRAME 65 Here is an example of how this type of question would be asked and answered:

STATEMENT: I Puella equum non timet. II Puer puellam videt.

QUESTION: QUEM puella non timet? Quam puer videt?

ANSWER: EQUUM puella non timet. PUELLAM puer videt.

Score____out of 7

Name_____

PURPOSE: To learn more about asking questions in Latin. Continued. Answer the questions about each statement. Answer in Latin.

FRAME 66 Canis in muro est. Equus, autem, in turre videtur.

Q. Quis in turre videtur? A. _____in turre videtur.

Equus

Q. Quis est in muro? A. _____est in muro.

Canis

FRAME 67 Piscis in aqua est. Cuniculus, autem, in silva est.

Q. Quis in aqua est? A. _____est in aqua.

Piscis

Q. Quis est in silva? A. _____in silva est.

Cuniculus

FRAME 68 Agricola equum habet. Puer, autem, canem habet.

Q. Quis canem habet? A. _____canem habet.

Puer

Q. Quem habet puer? A. _____habet puer.

Canem

Q. Quem agricola habet? A. _____habet agricola.

Equum

FRAME 69 Agricola vaccam habet et rex elephantum habet.

Q. Quis vaccam habet? A. _____vaccam habet.

Agricola

Q. Quam habet agricola? A. Agricola _____habet.

vaccam

Q. Quem habet rex? A. Rex habet _____.

elephantum

FRAME 70 The counterpart Latin for the question WHAT, when WHAT refers to a non-person is QUID or QUAE RES. QUID and QUAE RES are in the nominative case.

Here is an example of how these question words are used.

English	Latin
Q. What is it?	Q. Quid est? (or) Q. Quae res est?

Here is another example:

Q. What is being seen?	Q. Quid videtur? (or) Q. Quae res videtur?

FRAME 71 Try these questions:

In urbe est pons sed non est mons.

Q. Quid est in urbe? A. _____est in urbe.

Pons

Q. Quae res non est in urbe? A. In urbe non est _____.

mons

Score____out of 12

Name_____

PURPOSE: To give the English counterpart for certain designated words and phrases that are underlined in Latin sentences.

EXAMPLE: Puella juxta montem cantat. near/ next to

FRAME 72

near/ next to

1. Equus videtur prope collem. _____

in the circle

2. Diana in circulo non nunc est. _____

above

3. Signum videtur super pontem. _____

is not talking

4. Cuniculus nunc non loquitur. _____

the goose

5. Anser in aqua est. _____

The fish

6. Piscis nunc videtur in aqua. _____

Whom

7. Quem videt pater? _____

a big island

8. Nauta magnam insulam videt. _____

a good dog

9. Paulus canem bonum habet. _____

a long wall

10. Urbs longum murum habet. _____

every youth

11. Omnis adolescens non est bonus. _____

every maiden

12. Omnis virgo non est in urbe. _____

a wide road

13. Lata via juxta silvam videtur. _____

This city

14. Haec urbs in pictura nunc videtur. _____

What

15. Quid est in insula? _____

What/ What thing

16. Quae res videtur in muro? _____

The buffalo

17. Estne bos in vico nunc? _____

forehead

18. Estne frons in capite? _____

a head

19. Estne caput in puero? _____

Score____out of 19

PURPOSE To learn the usage of Latin words through pattern practice.

DIRECTIONS Your teacher will pronounce each utterance, then you are to imitate him as he directs.

MODEL UTTERANCE I Equus in via est sed canis in silva est.
The horse is on the road but the dog is in the forest.

1.	Turris videtur sed murus non videtur.	The tower is ... but the wall is not ...
2.	Piscis in aqua habitat sed bos in aqua non habitat.	A fish lives in ... but a buffalo does not live in ...
3.	Currus in via est sed carrus in via non est.	The car is on the ... but the cart is not on the ...
4.	Urbs est magna sed vicus est parvus.	A city is ... but a village is ...
5.	Pons est super flumen sed murus non est.	A bridge is over a ... but a wall is not.
6.	Signum videtur in via sed non in ampulla.	A sign is seen on a ... but not in a ...
7.	Caput videtur in puero sed non epistula.	A head is seen on a ... but not in a ...
8.	Vulnus videtur in bracchio sed non in scuto.	A wound is seen in an arm ... not on a ...
9.	Virgo est puella sed non est puer.	A maiden is a ... but is not a ...
10.	Adolescens est puer an puella.	An adolescent is a ... or a ...

MODEL UTTERANCE II Urbs magnum murum habet. The city has a large wall.

1.	Petrus equum pulchrum habet.	Peter has a ... ...
2.	Puer parvum canem videt.	The boy sees a ... ...
3.	Mater virginem pulchram habet.	Mother has a ... ...
4.	Bos magnum caput habet.	The buffalo has a ... ...
5.	Bos magnum corpus habet.	The buffalo has a ... ...
6.	Piscis corpus pulchrum habet.	The fish has a ... ...
7.	Paulus currum bonum habet.	Paul has a ... ...
8.	Agricola parvum currum habet.	The farmer has a ... ...
9.	Quis magnum vulnus habet?	Who has the ... ...
10.	Quis vicum pulchrum videt?	Who sees the ... ...

****

1.	Habetne Marcus currum?	Does Mark have a ... ?
2.	Quo nomine vocatur urbs?	What's the ... called?
3.	In quota via videtur currus?	On which ... is the ... seen?
4.	In quoto signo videtur pictura?	On which ... is the picture ... ?
5.	In quota casa est Alfredus?	In ... cottage is Alfred?
6.	In quoto scuto est signum?	On which ... is the ... ?
7.	In quoto curro videtur Maria?	In which ... is Mary ... ?
8.	In quota fenestra est avis?	On which ... is the ... ?

STOP! GO TO THE READER.

LESSON NINE

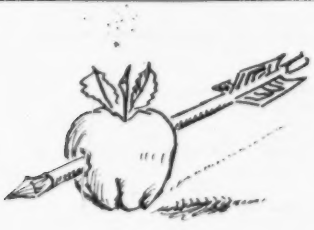
Purpose: To learn new Latin words through pictures

...EX DOMO

...DE MURO

FRUMENTUM

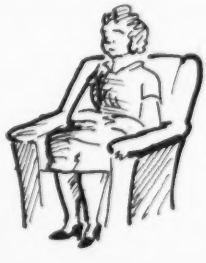
EQUES



...PER MALUM

...A PUERO

PATER



MATER

LEGIT

PORTAT

AMBULAT

CURRIT

EQUITAT

SEDET

NATAT

FERT

Name_____

FRAME 73 COPY FRAME Copy the following Latin. Pronounce to yourself.

1. frumentum bonum _____
2. magnus equus _____
3. magnus eques _____
4. pater bonus _____
5. mater bona _____
6. Ex domō currit . _____
7. Ex aquā venit . _____
8. Ex silvā ambulat . _____
9. de murō _____
10. de monte _____
11. de colle _____
12. per silvam _____
13. per aquam _____
14. per fenestram _____
15. a puerō _____
16. a puellā _____
17. a monte _____
18. ab aquā _____
19. Hastam portat. _____
20. Scutum portat. _____
21. Librum legit. _____
22. Signum legit. _____
23. Piscis natat. _____
24. Elephantus natat. _____
25. Canis natat. _____

Name_____

PURPOSE To learn some new Latin expressions.

EXPLANATION So far we have been using only the third person of the verb in Latin. We have always been saying: he, she, or it. In Latin the third person was signaled by the -t at the end of the verb. If we want to say something in Latin where another person like, I, you, or we is involved we must change the person ending at the end of the verb.

FRAME 74 In order to change a Latin expression from one person to another we must change the _____ at the end of the verb.

person ending

FRAME 75 In Latin, the word VULT would be _____ person singular.

third

FRAME 76 The word VULT means HE WANTS. This word takes the INFINITIVE form of the verb to fill out its meaning.

EXAMPLE:

English	Latin
He wants to walk.	Vult ambulāre.
She wants to walk.	Vult ambulāre.
He wants to sit.	Vult sedēre.
She wants to swim.	Vult natāre.
He wants to read the book.	Vult librum legere.

How would you say I want in Latin? Say: VOLO

How would you say you want in Latin? (you is singular)

Say: VIS

GIVE THE ENGLISH COUNTERPART FOR THE FOLLOWING LATIN:

1. Volo ambulāre. I want _____.

to walk

2. Volo librum legere. I want _____ the book.

to read

3. Volo currere. _____ to run.

I want

4. Vis currere. _____ to run.

You want

5. Visne natāre? _____ to swim?

Do you want

6. Vult sedēre. _____ to sit.

He wants
She wants

Score____out of 8

Name_____

PURPOSE To see if you can read Latin sentences with new words and give the English counterpart for the whole sentence.

NEW WORDS:	Latin form	English meaning
1.	vidēre	to see
2.	nominārе	to name
3.	esse	to be
4.	movēre	to move
5.	audīre	to hear
6.	īre	to go
7.	fierī	to be made, to become

FRAME 77 GIVE THE ENGLISH COUNTERPART FOR THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. The rabbit wants to be an elephant.

2. The pig wants to move the hut.

3. The dog wants to see the moon.

4. The boy wants to become a sailor.

5. Mary wants to go.

6. The goose wants to swim in the water.

7. I want to hear the king.

8. Do you want to sit in a chair?

9. I want to run under the bridge.

10. You want to read the letter.

1. Cuniculus vult esse elephantus.

_____

2. Porcus vult movēre casam.

_____

3. Canis vult vidēre lunam.

_____

4. Puer vult fierī nauta.

_____

5. Maria īre vult.

_____

6. Anser vult natāre in aquā.

_____

7. Volo audīre regem.

8. Visne sedēre in sellā?

9. Volo currere sub pontem.

10. Vis legere epistulam.

Score____out of 10

Name_____

PURPOSE To learn more about asking questions in Latin.

FRAME 78 What is the accusative case of the question word QUID? It is QUID.
What is the accusative case of the question word QUAE RES? It is QUAM REM.

If you were asked the question in Latin: What is in the house?, you could use the question words _____ or _____.

quid (or) quae res

If, however, you were asked the question in Latin: What did he see?, you would need the accusative case, which would be _____or _____.

quid(or) quam rem

FRAME 79 Here is an example of how this type of question would be asked and answered in Latin:

	LATIN	ENGLISH
STATEMENT:	Puer pontem videt.	The boy sees the bridge.
QUESTION:	a. Quid puer videt?	What does the boy see?
	b. Quam rem puer videt?	What/thing does the boy see?
ANSWER:	Pontem puer videt.	The boy sees the bridge.

FRAME 80 Answer the questions about each statement. Answer in Latin.

AGRICOLA FRUMENTUM HABET.

Q. Quis frumentum habet? A. _____frumentum habet.

Agricola

Q. Quam rem habet agricola? A. _____habet agricola.

Frumentum

Q. Quid habet agricola? A. _____habet agricola.

Frumentum

FRAME 81 PATER PUELLAM HABET.

Q. Quam habet pater? A. _____habet pater.

Puellam

Q. Quis puellam habet? A. _____puellam habet.

Pater

Q. Habetne pater puellam? A. _____

Ita

FRAME 82 PUER CUNICULUM HABET.

Q. Habetne puella cuniculum? A. _____

non

Q. Quem habet puer? A. Puer _____habet.

cuniculum

Q. Quis habet cuniculum? A. _____cuniculum habet.

Puer

Score_____out of 11

Name_____

PURPOSE To give the English counterpart for certain designated words and phrases that are underlined in Latin sentences.

FRAME 83

a car

The village

A wound

is carrying

The bear

through

out of

down from

wants

to move

The moon

to become/
to be made

a horse

a jug

a clock

the mountain/
a mountain

a beard

What

What /
What thing

Whom

Whom

a soldier

Who

to go

1. Pater currum habet. _____
2. Vicus est parvus. _____
3. Vulnus videtur in corpore. _____
4. Elephantus portat puerum. _____
5. Ursus nunc non natat. _____
6. Equus portat puerum per silvam. _____
7. Canis ex casa ambulat. _____
8. Albertus vult īre de murō. _____
9. Marcus vult nominare hircum. _____
10. Volo movēre caput. _____
11. Lunam vidēre vis. _____
12. Visne fierī magnus? _____
13. Habetne Petrus equum? _____
14. Vultne mater ampullam? _____
15. Maria horologium habet. _____
16. Vultne Paulus movēre montem? _____
17. Habetne adolescens barbam? _____
18. Quid Paulus vult audīre? _____
19. Quam rem Virginia vidēre vult? _____
20. Quam nominare vis? _____
21. Quem movēre vis? _____
22. Vultne Albertus fierī miles? _____
23. Quis vult esse elephantus? _____
24. Quis īre nunc vult? _____

Score____out of 24

PURPOSE To learn the usage of Latin words through pattern practice.

DIRECTIONS Your teacher will pronounce each UTTERANCE, then you are to imitate him as he directs.

MODEL UTTERANCE I Puer de muro salit. The boy is jumping down from the wall.

1. Equus de colle ambulat. The horse is walking down from the ...
2. Cuniculus de mensa salit. The rabbit is jumping down from the...
3. Elephantus de monte currit. The elephant is running down from the.
4. Avis de caelo volitat. The bird is flying ... ... the sky.
5. Alfredus de ponte salit. Alfred is jumping ... ... the ...

MODEL UTTERANCE II Puer ex domo venit. The boy is coming out of the house.

1. Vacca ex silva venit. The cow is coming out of the ...
2. Nauta ex aqua venit. The sailor is coming out of the ...
3. Aqua ex ampulla venit. The water is coming ... ... the jug.
4. Puella ex casa ambulat. The girl is walking ... ... the hut.
5. Avis ex fenestra volitat. The bird is flying ... ... the window.

MODEL UTTERANCE III Sagitta per malum volitat. The arrow is flying through the apple.

1. Paulus per silvam ambulat. Paul is walking through the ...
2. Maria per viam venit. Mary is coming through the ...
3. Elephantus per januam venit. The elephant is coming ... the door.
4. Avis per fenestram volitat. The bird is flying ... the window.
5. Currus per murum venit. The car is coming ... the wall.

MODEL UTTERANCE IV Puer a puero currit. The boy is running from a boy.
Puer ab aqua venit. The boy is coming from the water.

1. Canis a viro currit. The dog is running from the ...
2. Puer ab equo venit. The boy is coming from the ...
3. Vacca a colle venit. The cow is coming ... the hill.
4. Bos ab elephanto currit. The buffalo is running ... the elephant.
5. Mater a casa venit. Mother is coming ... from the cottage.

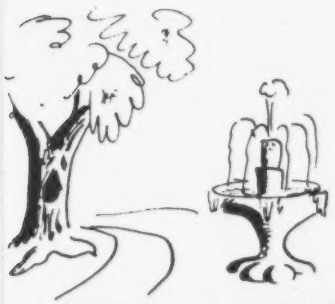
MODEL UTTERANCE VI Puer bene equitat. The boy rides horseback well.

1. Canis bene ambulat. The dog walks ...
2. Elephantus bene natat. The elephant swims ...
3. Equus bene currit. The horse runs ...
4. Eques bene equitat. The horseman rides ...
5. Puella librum bene legit. The girl reads the book ...
6. Puer ampullam bene fert. The boy carries the jug ...
7. Quis in elephanto bene sedet? Who sits ... on the elephant?
8. Natatne Diana bene? Does Diana swim ... ?
9. Equitatne miles bene? Does the ... ride horseback ... ?
10. Legitne Maria librum bene? Does Mary read the ... ... ?

STOP! GO TO THE READER.

LESSON TEN

Purpose: To learn new Latin words through pictures



ARBOR FONS

DIES

INFUNDIT

PROPELLIT

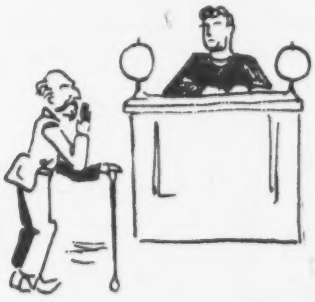
SENEX

PISCATOR

VEHITUR

VOCAT

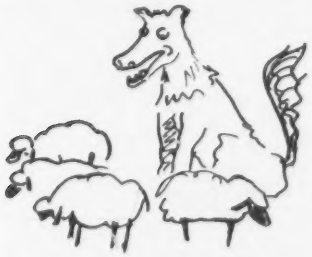
MEDICUS



JUDEX

INVENIT

TANGIT



LUPUS

BOS

PONIT

AEDIFICAT

Name_____

FRAME 84 COPY FRAME Copy the following Latin. Pronounce to yourself.

1. Marcus vult esse medicus. _____

2. Petrus, autem, vult esse judex. _____

3. Cuniculus non vult esse lupus. _____

4. Bos vult īre per silvam. _____

5. Arbor est in silvā. _____

6. Dies non nunc est longus. _____

7. Pater non est senex. _____

8. Piscator in aquā videtur. _____

9. Paulus ampullam in casā invenit. _____

10. Maria elephantum tangit. _____

11. Mater ampullam in mensā ponit. _____

12. Pater casam aedificat. _____

13. Mater sellam propellit. _____

14. Pater vehitur curru. _____

15. Alfredus canem vocat. _____

16. Virginia aquam in viam infundit. _____

17. Barbara vult vocāre Paulum. _____

Name_____

PURPOSE To learn about possession from English sentences.

FRAME 85 In order to show possession in English we say something like the following:

1. This is John's dog.

   In this sentence the 's shows that John owns the dog. The 's also shows that it is one person who owns the dog.

2. These are the rabbits' tails.

   In this sentence the ' after the s shows that the rabbits own the tails. The ' after the s also shows that there are two or more rabbits who own the tails.

FRAME 86 In the following sentences-
1. Find the owner or owners.
2. Underline the word that shows the owner or owners.
3. Write the word in the blank stating whether it is a singular or plural owner.

EXAMPLE: Uncle Fred's ox is now in the kitchen. Uncle Fred's singular

1. The tree's roots are deep. _____ _____

tree's singular

2. History's pages are exciting reading. _____ _____

History's singular

3. The day's journey is almost at an end. _____ _____

day's singular

4. The days are getting shorter. _____ _____

none

5. The cows' tails are long. _____ _____

cows' plural

6. Alfred sawed the table's two legs. _____ _____

table's singular

7. The hundred hounds eyed Toppy's bone. _____ _____

Toppy's singular

8. Matilda freshened her eyes with morning's sunlight. _____ _____

morning's singular

9. His sons' boots make a neat row. _____ _____

sons' plural

10. Which mountain's height will you conquer? _____ _____

mountain's singular

Score___out of 10

Name_____

PURPOSE To learn how to express possession in Latin.

FRAME 87 The Latin counterpart for the English 's or s', when used to show possession, is the GENITIVE CASE.

Latin shows possession by the use of the _____case.

genitive

Here are some examples of possession in English and their Latin counterpart.

English:	Latin counterpart:
1. The forest's trees are tall.	SILVAE arbores sunt altae.
2. Mary's dog is walking.	Canis MARIAE ambulat.
3. Peter's rabbit is sitting.	PETRI cuniculus sedet.
4. The clock's place is in the cottage.	HOROLOGII locus in casā est.
5. Father's beard is long.	PATRIS barba longa est.

In the above Latin examples the genitive case shows possession. The word in the genitive case is capitalized.

Thus we have the following correspondence:

(the)forest's	---	SILVAE	-ae	genitive s. ending 1st decl.
Mary's	---	MARIAE	-ae	genitive s. ending 1st decl.
Peter's	---	PETRI	-i	genitive s. ending 2nd decl.
(the) clock's	---	HOROLOGII	-i	genitive s. ending 2nd decl.
father's	---	PATRIS	-is	genitive s. ending 3rd decl.

FRAME 88 Another use of the genitive case in Latin is to express what we express in English by the use of the word OF.

Many of the OF-- expressions of English would be expressed in Latin by the use of the _____case.

genitive

Here are some examples:

English of expression-	Latin counterpart
1. The window of the cottage is large.	CASAE fenestra magna est.
2. The forehead of the boy is handsome.	PUERI frons est pulchra.
3. Paul found the shield of the soldier.	Paulus MILITIS scutum invenit.
4. The door of the tower is small.	TURRIS janua parva est.
5. A cottage of the island is seen from the hill.	INSULAE casa a colle videtur.

Score___out of 2

Name _____

PURPOSE To give the English counterpart for certain designated words and phrases that are underlined in Latin sentences.

FRAME 89

1. Medicus vult vidēre corpus. _____
   The doctor
2. In silvā est lupus. _____
   a wolf
3. In colle arbor videtur. _____
   a tree
4. Bos non vult esse elephantus. _____
   The ox...
   The buffalo
5. Estne pater senex? _____
   an old man
6. Piscator piscem videt. _____
   The fisher-man
7. In via non est fons. _____
   a fountain
8. Dies nunc est. _____
   The day
9. Miles aedificat murum. _____
   is building..
   builds
10. Porcus aquam invenit. _____
    finds...
    is finding
11. Paulus frontem tangit. _____
    is touching..
    touches
12. Nauta gladium in mensā ponit. _____
    places...
    is placing
13. Mater vocat medicum. _____
    is calling..
    calls
14. Marcus vult propellere elephantum. _____
    to drive away
15. Barbara vult vidēre montem. _____
    to see
16. Visne tangere hircum? _____
    Do you want
17. Visne nominare pueri canem? _____
    the boy's
18. Volo librum legere. _____
    the book...
    a book
19. Eques per silvam equitat. _____
    through the forest
20. Puer a medicō ambulat. _____
    from the doctor
21. Canis de monte currit. _____
    down from the mountain
22. Vacca ex silvā currit. _____
    out of the forest
23. Pater casam prope insulam aedificat. _____
    near the island
24. Haec nominatur rosa. _____
    is named
25. Anser est in viā. _____
    The goose

Score ___ out of 25

Name_____

PURPOSE To give the Latin counterpart for certain designated words and phrases that are underlined in English sentences.

DIRECTIONS: The underlined words in the following sentences will go into one of four cases in Latin: the Nominative, Accusative, Ablative, or Genitive.
1. State the case to be used in Latin.
2. Give the Latin counterpart as though the whole sentence were being put into Latin.

		Case in Latin	Latin counterpart
EXAMPLE	Mary's mother is in the cottage.	gonitive	Mariae
	The goat ran under the bridge.	accusative	sub pontem
FRAME 90			
	1. Jimmy wants to see the world.		
accusstive mundum	2. Who is singing above the forest?		
accusative super silvam	3. The longest beard gets first prize.		
nominative barba	4. The rooster is hiding in the cottage.		
ablative in casā	5. The goose is with the boy now.		
ablative cum puero	6. His father is a teacher.		
nominative pater	7. Ambrose is building a bridge to wisdom.		
accusative pontem	8. What is in the jug?		
ablative in ampullā	9. Does Timmy really ride to school on an elephant?		
ablative in elephantō	10. Why is Donald standing near the window?		
accusative prope or juxta fenestram	11. Peter's voice is most charming.		
genitive Petri	12. A part of my favorite island just vanished.		
genitive insulae	13. Do you want to be a doctor?		
nominative medicus			

Score____out of 26

PURPOSE To learn the usage of Latin words through pattern practice.

DIRECTIONS Your teacher will pronounce each UTTERANCE, then you are to imitate him as he directs.

MODEL UTTERANCE I Puella lucernam tangit. The girl is touching the lamp.

1. Puer porcum tangit.	The boy is touching the ...
2. Medicus infantem tangit.	The doctor is ... the infant.
3. Mater mensam tangit.	Mother is touching the ...
4. Puer parvam domum aedificat.	The boy is building a ... house.
5. Vir magnam domum aedificat.	The man is building a big ...
6. Puer librum invenit.	The boy finds a ...
7. Puella pecuniam invenit.	The girl finds some ...
8. Puer sellam propellit.	The boy is pushing a ...
9. Marcus elephantum propellit.	Mark is pushing the ...
10. Alfredus currum propellit.	Alfred is ... the cart.

MODEL SENTENCE II Mater aquam in ampullam infundit.
Mother is pouring water into the jug.

1. Albertus aquam in viam infundit.	Albert is pouring water onto the ...
2. Puella epistulam in arca ponit.	The girl is placing the ... in a box.
3. Mater ampullam in mensa ponit.	Mother is ... the jug on the ...
4. Pater pecuniam in arca ponit.	Father is ... some money in a ...
5. Petrus librum in mensa invenit.	Peter finds the ... on the ...

MODEL UTTERANCE III Adolescens currō vehitur.
The youth is riding in a car.

1. Cuniculus carrō nehitur.	The rabbit is ... in a wagon.
2. Gallus vaccā vehitur.	The rooster is riding on a ...
3. Diana elephantō vehitur.	Diana is ... on an ...
4. Femina equō vehitur.	The woman is ... on a ...
5. Pater carrō vehitur.	Father is ... in a ...

MODEL UTTERANCE IV Quota dies est? What day is it?

1. Quis est senex?	Who is the old man?
2. Ubi est arbor?	Where is the tree?
3. Fons est pulcher.	The fountain is ...
4. Lupus est malus.	The wolf is ...
5. Pater est judex.	Father is a judge.
6. Piscator in aqua est.	The fisherman is in the ...
7. Medicus est vir bonus.	The doctor is a good ...
8. Fons pulcher est prope casam.	A ... fountain is near the ...
9. Magnus lupus prope montem est.	A ... wolf is near the ...
10. Judex in sella sedet.	The judge is sitting in a ...
11. Senex infantem portat.	The old ... is carrying an infant.
12. Arbor pulcher prope flumen est.	A ... tree is near the ...
13. Meus frater est piscator.	My brother is a ...

STOP! GO TO THE READER.

TEST Name_____

PURPOSE To see how well you remember the homework of the First Week.

TIME 10 minutes. ___score out of 22

PART I. Divide the following words into syllables. Rewrite the word in this manner: nominatur no-mi-na-tur

1. gloriam	1. _____
2. prima	2. _____
3. nominat	3. _____
4. nominatur	4. _____
5. equus	5. _____
6. videtur	6. _____
7. ita	7. _____
8. pulchra	8. _____
9. porta	9. _____
10. de	10. _____

PART II. Answer the Latin questions in Latin.

I. Diana est parva puella.

11. Q. 1. Estne Diana puella? Ans. _____
12. Q. 2. Estne Diana parva? Ans. _____
13. Q. 3. Estne parva puella Diana? Ans. _____
14. Q. 4. Estne Diana magna? Ans. _____
15. Q. 5. Estne Diana magna puella? Ans. _____
16. Q. 6. Quis est parva puella? Ans. _____
17. Q. 7. Quis est Diana? Ans. _____
18. Q. 8. Nominaturne puella Agatha? Ans. _____
19. Q. 9. Nominaturne Diana puella? Ans. _____
20. Q.10. Nominaturne puella Diana? Ans. _____
21. Q.11. Quis nominatur puella? Ans. _____
22. Q.12. Quis Diana nominatur? Ans. _____

TEST Name_____

PURPOSE To see how well you have learned the Latin words you have seen so far.

DIRECTIONS In each sentence a word will be underlined. You are to give the counterpart English, if the sentence is Latin. If the sentence is English, give the Latin counterpart.

TIME 10 minutes. ___score out of 20

1. Porta in picturā videtur.	1. _____
2. Maria puella bona est.	2. _____
3. Vacca mala in casā est.	3. _____
4. Haec est longa via.	4. _____
5. Lata fenestra in casā est.	5. _____
6. Sagitta est longa.	6. _____
7. Longa epistula in viā est.	7. _____
8. Omnis puella non est parva.	8. _____
9. Omnis via non est longa.	9. _____
10. Campanula in mensā videtur.	10. _____
11. Lata vacca est in viā.	11. _____
12. Vacca nunc est cum Mariā.	12. _____
13. Janua in casā est, sed porta non est.	13. _____
14. Prima luce candela in casā est.	14. _____
15. Quod vacca in casā est, Maria non est.	15. _____
16. Puer est cum Mariā.	16. _____
17. Haec est via facilis.	17. _____
18. Haec non est lata via.	18. _____
19. Puella in primā picturā videtur.	19. _____
20. Insula est longa.	20. _____

TEST Name_____

PURPOSE To see how well you can identify the GENDER of Latin nouns from the gender signal of the adjective with which the noun patterns.

DIRECTIONS Identify the nouns as MASCULINE or FEMININE.

TIME 10 minutes. ____score out of 30

PART I Phrases:

1. parva mensa	_____	11. aqua bona	_____
2. cuniculus bonus	_____	12. magnus elephantus	_____
3. sol bonus	_____	13. cunicula bona	_____
4. lata via	_____	14. rex bonus	_____
5. mons bonus	_____	15. magnus mundus	_____
6. longa sagitta	_____	16. avis bona	_____
7. parva clavis	_____	17. miles bonus	_____
8. lata ancora	_____	18. magna pictura	_____
9. princeps bonus	_____	19. parvus puer	_____
10. avis bonus	_____	20. longa insula	_____

Part II Sentences:

21. Magna silva est in terrā.	21. _____
22. Alta luna in caelo videtur.	22. _____
23. In parvā casā videtur pictura pulchra.	23. _____
24. Estne Diana parva puella?	24. _____
25. Longa et lata via in terrā est.	25. _____
26. Marcus est parvus puer.	26. _____
27. In via magnus miles ambulat.	27. _____
28. Liber meus est in mensā.	28. _____
29. In terrā videtur magnus collis.	29. _____
30. Porcus est albus.	30. _____

TEST Name_____

PURPOSE To see how well you understand the Latin words we used so far.

TIME 10 minutes. ____Score out of 18

PART I Choose the word that does not belong to the group. Write this word in the blank at the right.

1. elephantus hircus hasta vacca 1. _____
2. lectus sella fenestra luna 2. _____
3. miles gladius sagitta clavis 3. _____
4. liber porta mensa candela 4. _____
5. luna rex sol mundus 5. _____
6. insula gallina gallus vacca 6. _____
7. ancora barba frons petasus 7. _____
8. mons collis tergum insula 8. _____
9. princeps miles rex janua 9. _____
10. remus horologium pictura candela 10. _____

PART II Of the choices given, choose the FORM of the given noun so that the result will be a meaningful Latin Sentence. Fill in the blank with this choice.

11. Mary is in the water. Maria in _____est.
aqua aquam aquā aquae

12. The girl is little. Puella est _____.
parva parvā parvam parvae

13. At dawn a candle is in the hut. Primā luce _____in casā est.
candelam candelā candelae candela

14. Diana is now with the cow. Diana cum _____nunc est.
vacca vaccam vaccā vaccae

15. A forest is seen on the hill. Silva in _____videtur.
collem colle colli collis

16. The sun is not the moon. Sol non est _____.
luna lunā lunam lunae

17. The elephant is big, the cow is also large. Elephantus est magnus, vacca etiam est _____.
magnam magna magnae magnā

18. A letter is now on the table. _____in mensā nunc est.
epistula Epistula Epistulam Epistulae

TEST Name_____

PURPOSE To see how well you understand the USE of Latin words.

TIME 10 minutes. ____score out of 16

DIRECTIONS Of the choices given, choose the FORM of the given Latin word so that the result will be a meaningful Latin utterance. Fill in the blank with this choice.

1. A big jug is on the table. _____ampulla in mensa est.
   Magnam Magnā Magna Magnae

2. A jug is on a big table. Ampulla in _____mensā est.
   magnam magna magnae magnā

3. A big rabbit is in the forest. Magnus cuniculus est in _____.
   silvam silvā silva silvae

4. A small hill is in the picture. Parvus collis in _____est.
   pictura picturam picturae picturā

5. The story is about an island. Fabula est de _____.
   insulā insulam insula insulae

6. My story is about a pig. Mea fabula de _____est.
   porcus porcō porci porcum

7. Mary is with the elephant. Maria est cum _____.
   elephantus elephantō elephanti elephantum

8. Albert is with the chicken. Albertus est cum _____.
   gallinā gallinae gallinam gallina

9. The shield is large. Scutum est _____.
   magna magnus magnum

10. The horn is long. Tuba est _____.
    longa longus longum

11. The hat is not big. Petasus non est _____.
    magnus magnum magna

12. The beard is pretty. Barba est _____.
    pulchrum pulchra pulcher

13. The shoe is large. Calceamentum est _____.
    magna magnus magnum

14. Every elephant is large. _____elephantus est magnus.
    Omnis Omne

15. Every shoe is not big. _____calceamentum non est magnum
    Omnis Omne

16. Every island is not small. _____insula non est parva.
    Omnis Omne

Score____out of 16

TEST Name_____

PURPOSE To see how well you understand the USE of Latin words.

TIME 10 minutes. ____score out of 16

DIRECTIONS Of the choices given, choose the FORM of the given Latin word so that the result will be a meaningful Latin utterance. Fill in the blank with this choice.

1. Paul is coming from the forest. Paulus ex silvā _____.
surgit currit venit

2. The rabbit is now eating. Cuniculus nunc _____.
movet cantat edit

3. The elephant does not run fast. Elephantus celeriter non _____.
currit surgit cantat

4. Mary sings well. Maria bene _____.
venit cantat movet

5. Peter is moving the table. Petrus mensam _____.
surgit movet venit

6. Mary is getting up from the chair. Maria ex sellā _____.
venit lacrimat surgit

7. The goat sees the farmer. Hircus agricolam _____.
timet lacrimat videt

8. The little girl does not fear the bear. Parva puella ursum non _____.
videt currit timet

9. Paul places the jug on the table. Paulus ampullam in mensā _____.
ponit edit timet

10. The road is safe. Via est _____.
tutus tuta tutum

11. The reward is large. Praemium est _____.
magnus magna magnum

12. A rose is near the cottage. Rosa prope _____est.
casa casam casā casae

13. The dog is near the goat. Canis juxta _____est.
hircus hircō hircum

14. A lamp is on the table. _____in mensā est.
Lux Lucerna Stilus Angulus

15. The fire is big. _____est magnus.
Lux Stilus Ignis Lucerna

16. The queen is beautiful. _____est pulchra.
Agricola Nauta Miles Regina

TEST Name_____

PURPOSE To see how well you can identify the GENDER of Latin words.

TIME 10 minutes. ____score out of 50

DIRECTIONS Identify the NOUN as Masculine or Feminine or Neuter by looking at the Gender signal on the adjective. You can abbreviate by using M. for Masculine, F. for Feminine, N. for Neuter.

1. parva silva _____
2. parvus cuniculus _____
3. magnum tergum _____
4. puella pulchra _____
5. primum responsum _____
6. meus petasus _____
7. parva hasta _____
8. parva avis _____
9. rex bonus _____
10. primus princeps _____
11. miles bonus _____
12. liber bonus _____
13. altus mons _____
14. parvus collis _____
15. mea clavis _____
16. altus sol _____
17. frons pulchra _____
18. magnus remus _____
19. puer bonus _____
20. nomen bonum _____
21. magnus canis _____
22. ignis bonus _____
23. lux bona _____
24. nauta bonus _____
25. magnum circulum _____
26. magna linea _____
27. amicus bonus _____
28. magnum praemium _____
29. mater bona _____
30. pater bonus _____
31. altus juvenis _____
32. magnum flumen _____
33. parvus pons _____
34. magnum corpus _____
35. parvus anser _____
36. vulnus malum _____
37. angelus bonus _____
38. Petrus bonus _____
39. amica pulchra _____
40. magnum quadratum _____
41. regina bona _____
42. agricola prima _____
43. magna ursa _____
44. ursus bonus _____
45. longus stilus _____
46. rosa pulchra _____
47. magna gloria _____
48. horologium bonum _____
49. magnum scutum _____
50. gallus pulcher _____

TEST Name_____

PURPOSE To see how well you can IDENTIFY the CASE of nouns in the context of a Latin Utterance.

TIME 10 minutes. ____score out of 44

DIRECTIONS IDENTIFY the case of the UNDERLINED NOUNS. You can abbreviate by using N. for nominative, G. for genitive, D. for dative, A for accusative, and Abl. for ablative.

1. Currus in <u>via</u> est. ____
2. Puella <u>canem</u> timet. ____
3. <u>Canis</u> ejus bonus est. ____
4. Vicus non est <u>urbs</u>. ____
5. Vulnus in <u>capite</u> videtur. ____
6. <u>Signum</u> est in via. ____
7. Bos <u>urbem</u> timet. ____
8. Puer <u>currum</u> videt. ____
9. <u>Virgo</u> cantat. ____
10. In <u>monte</u> est silva. ____
11. Tertia <u>tuba</u> videtur in casa. ____
12. Timetne canis <u>circulum</u>? ____
13. Lacrimatne <u>vacca</u>? ____
14. Habetne ignis <u>lucem</u>? ____
15. Prope <u>insulam</u> est casa. ____
16. <u>Insula</u> in aqua videtur. ____
17. Puer <u>scutum</u> habet. ____
18. Diana vocatur <u>puella</u>. ____
19. <u>Avis</u> pulchra est. ____
20. Puer <u>militem</u> videt. ____
21. Haec non est <u>via</u>. ____
22. Miles non est <u>rex</u>. ____
23. <u>Miles</u> gladium habet. ____
24. Quis <u>hircum</u> meum videt? ____
25. Quis <u>solem</u> pulchrum videt? ____
26. Nominaturne haec res <u>porta</u>? ____
27. Habetne <u>vir</u> librum? ____
28. Fabula est de <u>colle</u>. ____
29. Porcus in <u>via</u> est. ____
30. Quis in <u>monte</u> sedet? ____
31. Quis cum <u>puero</u> ambulat? ____
32. <u>Quis</u> cum porco est? ____
33. <u>Puellam</u> et puerum vides. ____
34. <u>Hircum</u> in colle vides. ____
35. Longam <u>tubam</u> video. ____
36. Magnum <u>montem</u> vides. ____
37. <u>Quid</u> agit avis? ____
38. Quid <u>miles</u> nunc agit? ____
39. <u>Quid</u> agit puer cum tuba? ____
40. Quomodo nominatur <u>puer</u>? ____
41. Miles cum <u>scuto</u> est. ____
42. Paulus non videtur, itaque est in <u>colle</u>. ____
43. Super <u>mensam</u> est liber. ____
44. Porcum juxta <u>silvam</u> Paulus videt. ____

TEST Name_____

PURPOSE To see how well you can answer questions in Latin.

TIME 10 minutes. ___score out of 19

DIRECTIONS 1. Read the Latin utterance marked in Roman Numerals.
2. Answer the questions marked in a,b,c, etc.

I. Puer cuniculum habet.

a. Quis cuniculum habet? a. _____

b. Quem habet puer? b. _____

II. Elephantus ampullam portat.

a. Quis ampullam portat? a. _____

b. Quam rem portat elephantus? b. _____

c. Quid agit elephantus? c. ampullam _____

III. Paulus montem movere vult.

a. Quis vult movere montem? a. _____

b. Quam rem vult Paulus movere? b. _____

c. Vultne Paulus montem movere? c. _____

d. Vultne Paulus murum movere? d. _____

e. Quid vult Paulus agere? e. montem movere _____

IV. Petrus fabulam audire vult.

a. Quid Potrus audire vult? a. _____

b. Vultne Paulus fabulam audire? b. _____

c. Vultne Petrus fabulam audire? c. _____

d. Quis vult fabulam audire? d. _____

e. Quid Petrus agere vult? e. fabulam audire _____

V. Porcus vult esse elephantus.

a. Quis vult esse elephantus? a. _____

b. Vultne elephantus esse porcus? b. _____

c. Vultne porcus elephantum portare? c. _____

d. Vultne anser esse porcus? d. _____

TEST Name_____

PURPOSE To see how well you can identify the CASES of Latin nouns from their use in a Latin sentence.

TIME 10 minutes. ___score out of 22

DIRECTIONS In each Latin sentence a noun will be underlined. This noun is in a certain case demanded by the usage in the sentence. Identify this noun as: Nominative, Genitive, Accusative, or Ablative.

1. Marcus vult esse medicus.	1. _____
2. Marcus vult esse medicus.	2. _____
3. Pater non est senex.	3. _____
4. Pater non est senex.	4. _____
5. Pater casam aedificat.	5. _____
6. Pater in curru vehitur.	6. _____
7. Maria elephantum tangit.	7. _____
8. Casae fenestra est magna.	8. _____
9. Pueri frons est pulchra.	9. _____
10. Petri cuniculus sedet.	10. _____
11. Canis Mariae ambulat.	11. _____
12. Patris barba longa est.	12. _____
13. Anser est in via.	13. _____
14. Canis de monte currit.	14. _____
15. Volo librum legere.	15. _____
16. In silva est lupus.	16. _____
17. Eques per silvam equitat.	17. _____
18. Miles aedificat murum.	18. _____
19. In casa videtur pueri mater.	19. _____
20. Vaccae nomen est Martha.	20. _____
21. Vacca ex silva currit.	21. _____
22. Nauta gladium in mensa ponit.	22. _____

SCORES ON QUIZZES

	POSSIBLE SCORE	ACTUAL SCORE
LESSON 1		
LESSON 2		
LESSON 3		
LESSON 4		
LESSON 5		
LESSON 6		
LESSON 7		
LESSON 8		
LESSON 9		
LESSON 10		
	TOTAL POSSIBLE_____	TOTAL SCORE_____